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KOZYAKOV OBSERVES 'GRADUAL PROGRESS' TOWARD SALT-II

LD251114Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Despite many difficulties there is gradual progress toward SALT-II, an agreement of crucial importance for general peace. This is a conclusion which can be drawn from the outcome of the talks Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had in Moscow with President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The positions of the two countries have come closer together as a result of the talks.

What is not less important is the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States want to finalize the drafting of the new agreement as soon as possible. The signing of the new agreement on strategic arms limitation is the surest way to remove the threat of nuclear war. Unless mutually acceptable steps to limit arms are taken the stockpiles of increasingly deadly weapons will continue to hold the menace of worldwide catastrophe.

The Moscow talks also dealt with other questions of disarmament. Talks are currently under way between the United States and the Soviet Union for involving their participation to review various aspects of the problem of halting the arms race. Scores of concrete disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are being considered by the United States and other nations. The recommendations of the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament are also awaiting concrete steps. If all these undertakings are to be crowned with success there should be concerted efforts on the parts of the Soviet Union and the United States. In this context the discussion of various aspects of disarmament at the Moscow talks has great significance.

In the light of this positive exchange of views in Moscow concrete steps toward disarmament are all the more urgent. Consequently the calls for a virtually unlimited arms build-up that are coming from the United States can only cause even greater public concern. Even when Secretary Vance was in Moscow for crucial negotiations on SALT-II and other questions relating to arms limitation some political leaders in the United States were continuing to declare their opposition to the new government on strategic arms limitation and to improved relations with the Soviet Union. Facts show that the pressure of opponents of international relaxation and Soviet-American cooperation in strengthening universal peace is having an impact on the official line of pressure has led to difficulties in American-Soviet relations.

During his meeting with Cyrus Vance, Leonid Brezhnev pointed to the negative aspects of Soviet-American relations which have emerged lately. However, the Soviet president reiterated the Soviet Union's fundamental policy of improving relations with the United States. He stressed that a leveling out of these relations and programs in this area would serve the interests of both nations, a reinforced process of international relaxation and general peace.

MBFR TALKS CAN PUT INTO PRACTISE HELSINKI PRINCIPLES

LD260634Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2[illegible] Oct 78 LD

[May Podklyuchnikov commentary]

[Text] When the Vienna talks began no one expected they would be simple. There was too much suspicion and mistrust left over from decades of the cold war. However, it was clear from the outset that the vital interests of nations demanded that the talks be a success and therefore the participants needed to show the utmost of goodwill and a desire for positive results.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries involved in the Vienna talks have always shown a great deal of concern that the talks be successful. They have tried to understand the West's viewpoint and have been prepared to make compromises to reach a solution. One of the most obvious indications of this desire was evidenced in the proposals the socialist countries made on 8 June. As soon as the proposals were published, political observers in the West admitted nearly unanimously that the Warsaw Treaty nations had, to a considerable degree, taken into account the West's arguments and thereby laid a good foundation for fast progress. Four months have gone by since then. It has been a reasonable amount of time for the Western forces in the talks to evaluate the proposals and to respond. However, there has been no answer. Why is that?

Since it is generally recognized that proposals take into account the West's arguments, it is necessary to analyse the reason for the present silence outside the framework of the talks. Since the socialist countries made their proposals in Vienna the North Atlantic bloc has taken steps to build up the arms race. For instance, the Washington session of the NATO Council adopted a 15-year arms program. NATO countries are planning to increase military spending by no less than 3 percent a year. The United States Congress recently approved a record high military budget and Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany also have reached unprecedented levels in their military spending. In this way the NATO countries are continuing to give priority to stepping up the arms race.

There have not only been quantitative increases in arms. There have also been qualitative changes. The United States has not given up working on new and more dangerous weapons of mass destruction. The whole world was angered by the news, for one, that the White House has decided to produce basic neutron bomb components. The weapon is mainly intended for Western Europe and is dangerously capable of increasing chances for a nuclear war. In order to cover up its military preparations in central Europe, NATO leaders are claiming that the Soviet military potential in the region is increasing. This is just an excuse to justify the arms race NATO is responsible for. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries long ago suggested agreeing not to increase armed forces in central Europe while the Vienna talks are underway. But NATO did not agree to this recommendation.

Any discussions about the Vienna talks cannot help but recall the recent NATO maneuvers in Western Europe. The exercises were the biggest the bloc has ever conducted. The scale of the maneuvers as well as the kind of military operations rehearsed cannot be described as any other but provocative. They are aimed against relaxing international tension and bent on reviving the cold war atmosphere. All these facts bear out one conclusion, and that is that there are influential forces in the West who are putting up fierce resistance to the relaxation of tension and favor continuing the arms race.

They hope that in the end they will guarantee NATO's decisive military superiority. In other words, these forces are hanging on to their dangerous illusion and are showing an irresponsible attitude to the fate of humanity.

The Soviet Union and its allies are alien to such an approach to questions that will decide the very existence of nations and people. It is necessary to stop the arms race and to disarm. The people must live in world where there is less tension. They must have peace and neighborly relations. The Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe is one place where it is possible to solve important issues of peace and where it is possible to practice the principles stated in the Helsinki accords. Realistic proposals from the socialist countries are on the table at the Vienna talks. It is up to the West to respond.

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATE TARASOV SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD252106Y Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 25 Oct 73 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

The head of the USSR delegation, Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov and the head of Luxembourg's delegation R. Winter spoke today at regular plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

At a press conference here, the head of the Soviet delegation summed up the speech he had delivered at the plenary meeting. Pointing out that the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the Vienna talks falls due on October 30, the head of the Soviet delegation said that the Soviet Union has been doing everything possible to ensure their rapid and successful conclusion. Jointly with the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia it tabled on November 8, 1973, a draft agreement whose implementation would ensure the preservation of the existing approximate balance of forces, but on a level scaled down considerably, and would not give unilateral military advantages to anybody. Striving to achieve a compromise, socialist countries many times introduced correctives into their position, reacting quickly to the West's proposals, while NATO countries delayed for two years giving answers to initiatives of socialist states, decreased the pace of a constructive discussion. And now, too, nearly five months have passed since socialist countries made new important proposals on June 8 of this year, and NATO countries have not yet given their official answer to these proposals.

The talks are being drawn out also due to the fact that the West is striving to narrow, as much as possible the scope of the task faced by its participants, stubbornly refuses to scale down or at least limit further growth of numerical strength of the air forces, refuses to specify what volumes of troop reductions the FRG, Britain and other West European countries and Canada are each prepared to make. Quoting a statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made in Prague in May of this year that there is no type of armaments which the USSR were not prepared to limit, to ban on a mutual basis, upon agreement with other states, the Soviet representative said that in Vienna, too, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are pressing for effective reduction of armaments in central Europe. But West European NATO countries--the FRG, Britain and others have no wish even to hear about arms reduction. This exposes again the falsity of Western propaganda about "growth of Soviet menace". shows that the West is using this false thesis for building up intensively its own military potential.

As one of the methods of dragging out the talks, the West resorts to references to so-called "discrepancies" in figures on numerical strength of troops of socialist countries. But the West itself created artificially these "discrepancies" by making inordinately high estimates, and to this day does not agree to any of the proposals of socialist countries aimed at finding out how this came about.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that despite the disappointing results of the discussions over five years, the possibilities of a businesslike quest for agreements have not yet been lost and can be realized. The Western participants must understand that their own security, just as security of socialist countries will be ensured more reliably by mutual and equal reduction of military potentials and not their building up, that attempts of the West to obtain unilateral military advantages will not yield results. In proposals of June 8 of this year, socialist countries made large steps meeting half-way the West. It is the turn of Western states to answer these proposals. In conclusion, the Soviet representative called on NATO countries not to delay giving an answer to proposals of socialist countries and to give it within a reasonably short period of time.

R. Winter reiterated in his speech the thesis about "geographical factor" with the use of which the West tries to take the participants in the Vienna talks away from discussion of the main questions of reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

FRG HOLDING UP NATO RESPONSE TO WARSAW PACT'S MBFR INITIATIVE

ID202300Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Brussels--In NATO circles engaged in preparing an answer to the proposals of the socialist countries regarding mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, it has become known that FRG representatives are giving to understand that they will not agree to any settlement that could, now or in the future, create difficulties for the "levelling" of the military status of the FRG in that bloc.

Their most vigorous objections are to the inclusion in a possible agreement of so-called national components envisaging that the parties to the talks would undertake, together with obligations leading to collective limitations of armed forces and armaments, individual obligations concerning the total numerical strength of the armed forces of particular states.

According to information from the same circles, West Germany has also not reacted positively as yet to the proposal that reduction of forces should be carried out by units and subunits, and should be accompanied by a reduction in quantity of armaments.

This is seen here as one reason for the Western countries' delay in answering the proposals of the socialist states. As is known, the countries of the North Atlantic bloc are using as a formal pretext for dragging out the Vienna talks the so-called disagreements in estimating the numerical strength of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in central Europe, although there is no agreement among the NATO men themselves on this score, either.

BUDAPEST COMMUNIST, WORKERS' PARTIES MEETING NOTED

LD251830Y Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 25, TASS--A conference of secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries engaged in questions of organisational party work, was held in Budapest from October 23 to 25, 1978. The participants in the conference exchanged views and experience on the question of the role of communist and workers' parties, mass organisations in the political system of socialism in their countries. The political system of socialism, it was noted by the speakers at the conference, has proved its unquestionable superiority over the political system of capitalism. Increasingly demonstrating its creative potential, it serves as a mighty factor of transforming society on socialist and communist principles, ensures its steady advance along the road of economic and social progress.

The experience of socialist construction, it was noted at the conference, shows that depending on concrete historical conditions and on national specificities there can be one or several parties in various countries of socialism. But in all cases the Marxist-Leninist party is the guiding force of society, the nucleus of itspolitical system. Therein lies the main guarantee of the immutability of the class, truly popular essence of the political system of socialism, its stability and successful functioning. It was stressed that the role of communist and workers' parties in the life of society increases in the process of socialist and communist construction.

The participants in the conference noted that the consistent implementation of the decisions of the congresses of fraternal parties held in recent years, the adoption of new constitutions in a number of socialist countries has exerted and continues to exert a beneficial influence on the further consolidation of the political system of socialism, on the development of the principles of power by the people, on the successful attainment of all the tasks of socialist and communist construction in these countries. Much attention was given to questions of developing in every way and deepening socialist democracy. It was stressed that this is one of the main directions in the activities of communist and workers' parties to perfect the political system of socialism.

LAO DELEGATION'S ATTENDANCE AT CEMA MEETING 'PORTENTOUS'

LD241017Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 October, TASS--A routine conference of higher education ministers of the socialist countries has ended in Balatonalig. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia participated in it. The Soviet delegation at the conference was headed by V. P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The conference participants discussed questions of training scientific and teaching cadres, ways to coordinate the activities of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and conferences of the socialist countries' higher education ministers, questions of developing and improving the system of information in the higher education sphere and many others. The participation of a delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the work of the conference was perceived as a portentous event. The socialist countries' delegations supported the Lao delegation's request for fraternal assistance to be given in the training of national cadres.

SOVIET OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON OPENING OF UNESCO CONFERENCE

ID212112Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 21 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 21, TASS--A Soviet delegation for the 20th session of UNESCO general conference that opens in Paris on October 24 declares, just as at previous sessions, that this major biggest world organization after the United Nations should raise fundamental problems of our time whose solution UNESCO can promote. The problem of ending the arms race is the most burning one, Executive Secretary of the USSR Commission for UNESCO affairs Yuriy Kashelev writes today in IZVESTIYA.

Taking into consideration specific duties and competence of UNESCO, the author writes, the Soviet Union tabled for the current session of the general conference a draft resolution on UNESCO's contribution to shaping the public opinion favoring ending of the arms race and transition to disarmament. Being the most representative and influential association of workers in culture, science and education, UNESCO is doing a lot and can do even more for spreading in the world the ideals of peace, for holding meetings of scientists and public, for drawing up school curricula etc, this is at what the Soviet draft document is aimed.

Recalling that the 20th session of the general conference will discuss the draft declaration on the basic principles of using the mass media for consolidation of peace and international mutual understanding and for combatting the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid, Yuriy Kashelev writes:

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is doing and will continue doing everything possible to ensure that the vast potential of the mass media serves the cause of peace and mutual understanding on the basis of respect of sovereignty and cultural orignality of peoples and noninterference in their internal affairs.

Being guided by a sincere desire to help developing countries solve their vital problems in the sphere of information, the Soviet Union submitted to the current session the proposal to hold in the USSR with UNESCO's assistance an international seminar for journalists to study the experience of creating national bodies of the mass media and training cadres of journalists.

"Interesting discussions are to be held, and representatives of almost all countries will work intensively, the author writes in conclusion. In the long run this activity has one lofty aim: to make spiritual life richer, more varied and intensive in the conditions of peace, detente and growing mutual understanding."

TASS REPORTS FURTHER ON UN FOURTH COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

ID251424Y Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 25 Oct 78 ID

[Text] New York, October 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports: The Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (trusteeship and non-selfgoverning territories) has completed the discussion of the question "on the activities of foreign economic circles in the colonial territories and in South Africa". The overwhelming majority of the delegates taking part in the deliberations, representatives of more than 50 states, stressed that the pillage and exploitation of the natural and manpower resources by the imperialist monopolies and the racialist regimes remained the principal reasons for the perpetuation of the colonial-racialist regimes, the main obstacle to a radical transformation of the international economic relations on a just democratic basis.

Having noted the substantial successes scored by the anti-colonial forces in Africa, the representative of the Benin Republic A. Hashem said that "imperialism and its monopolies had not reconciled themselves to their defeat and were making desperate efforts to prevent the decolonisation and liberation of South Africa". For this purpose, he said, they are resorting to direct military, economic and political aid to the colonial-racialist regimes, striving to split and weaken the national-liberation movements.

The representatives of Guinea, Angola, Mozambique, Kenya, India, Sri Lanka and other states alliance between the Western monopolies and the racialist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury. Regarding the racialist regimes as their main bulwarks in the struggle against the national-liberation movements, it was pointed out by the representatives of the People's Republic of Angola on the United Nations Elisio de Figueiredo, the Western powers and their monopolies are rendering all-out assistance to them in perfecting their military machine, provide it with the most up-to-date hardware.

The representative of Guinea Abraham Doukoure qualified the cooperation of the Western powers with the South African racialists in the nuclear sphere as a "hostile act against the independent African states. He pointed out that this cooperation led to the nuclear arming of the Republic of South Africa and to still greater tensions not only in the African Continent, but throughout the world. It undermines the efforts of the peoples to achieve a lasting peace throughout the world.

WALDHEIM RECEIVES SWAPO, FRONTLINE STATES' REPRESENTATIVES

LD251316Y Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 25, TASS--Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, has received Teo Ben Gurirab, representative of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), who handed to him a message from Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO president. The message denounces the joint statement, published after the meeting in Pretoria of the foreign ministers of five Western powers (USA, Britain, FRG, France and Canada) with representatives of the apartheid regime. The meeting discussed conditions for holding the elections in Namibia, whose territory is unlawfully occupied by the Pretoria regime.

Kurt Waldheim had a meeting also with representatives of five "frontline" African states, bordering on the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. They expressed to the U.N. secretary general their concern about the terms for the preparation of the elections in Namibia. These terms are included in the joint statement of the five Western powers and the Republic of South Africa, which have the purpose of making racialist arbitrariness look more or less lawful, to camouflage it by compromise reservations and, thereby, to prolong the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria regime.

As it is known, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a decision in conformity with which Namibia must receive independence not later than December 31st of this year. The South African racialists have resorted, in fact, to an open boycott of the U.N. resolution and have decided to carry out the elections themselves in the territory which they are occupying illegally.

UNITED STATES

SOVIETS DRAW 'CERTAIN CONCLUSIONS' FROM U.S. ARMS BUILDUP

LD260626Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An observer of the Soviet writers' weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Vitaliy Kobysh, takes a look at the SALT talks just held in Moscow. Here are some of the main points he makes:

On the day when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in Moscow for talks on a new SALT agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet press carried the foreward written by Leonid Brezhnev to the Swedish publication of his autobriography. In it he pointed out that today there is not a more important international or political task than ending the arms race. Leonid Brezhnev's statement keynoted the talks in Moscow and placed them correctly in a system of present-day international relations. The broad sections of the population in the United States also seem to understand more and more the urgency of the problem of limiting the arms race and the importance of the talks that are being conducted.

It is true that to many Americans any truth is more attractive when it is concrete. To them figures is the most convincing argument. And when a member of the House Armed Services Committee, again says in his report that a new SALT agreement would make it possible not only to put an end to the further buildup of lethal weapons but also to save no less than 20 billion dollars for the United States that sounds very convincing.

But there is also another aspect to the problem. Twenty billion dollars saved by the treasury and the tax payers is also 20 billion lost by the arms manufacturing companies and the military industrial complex. And any obstacle on the way of building up strategic offensive arms enrages those forces which are quite powerful in the United States. What is a SALT agreement to them? They seek a speedy development of a new, fourth generation of strategic missiles. They believe this would insure the United States a nuclear superiority and a position of strength. It is very indicative that when on Sunday the Soviet foreign minister and America's secretary of state held talks in Moscow, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Jones, in a television interview, called for building up the strategic forces in the United States even if a SALT agreement is signed, and also increasing military spending. They also began the very improper campaign about the ratification of a possible Soviet-American agreement by the U.S. Senate. Even now, when there is not yet a final agreement, there are all sorts of very doubtful actions taking place. On the one hand they are aimed at putting pressure on the Soviet Union, and securing better bargaining terms for the United States, to drag through new programs of building up arms and of additional military allocations. It is in that context that the observers view the decision announced by the United States President on the eve of the Moscow talks. He ordered to begin manufacturing the main components of a neutron bomb. It is also being pointed out that for the first time in the postwar history of the United States the Washington administration introduced the practice of automatically increasing military spending for several years in advance, and that regardless of the state of Soviet-American relations and the international situation on the whole.

So it appears that even if there is an agreement on limiting the arms race, the United States will be increasing its military budget by at least 3 percent a year, in other words it will be acting as though there were no agreements at all. It is therefore only natural for the Soviet Union to make certain conclusions. It is also clear that all this does not help to create an atmosphere which could be favorable for taking effective measures to limit the arms race. Thus some very big difficulties have to be overcome on the way of ending the arms race.

When waiting for the news about the results of the visit to Moscow of the American secretary of state, the people were well aware of the fact that talks on limiting strategic offensive arms is not something that can be done easy and fast. As for the Soviet Union, it does all it can for the success of those talks, and it views the problem as the most important one in its foreign policy.

TURNER ALLEGATION HIDES CIA GOALS IN IRAN

LD252250Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 25 Oct 78

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The U.S. CIA recently organized a play, with CIA Director Turner and a reporter of the CBS radio and television network as the actors. In deep thought, the reporter asked Mr Turner a provocative question, which had in effect been formulated by the CIA itself: Has or has not the CIA detected a form of participation by the Soviet Union in Iran's recent events? In equally deep thought, Mr Turner gave a provocative reply that had also been worked out in advance. I am confident that in one way or another Soviet influence is hidden behind these events.

Why was it necessary to organize this comical play by the director of the CIA or for him to participate in person? Observers who know how this agency works are unanimous in their answer:

First, the CIA needed this lie because it wished to distort the USSR's policy toward Iran, which has always been firmly based on respect for Iran's sovereignty and noninterference in its affairs.

Secondly, the play was organized in order to accuse and malign the Iranian opposition movement by making the movement appear the child of foreign interference, rather than the result of the intensified soul-destroying problems of Iranian life.

Finally, it is patently obvious that behind this play lies an attempt to divert world public attention from the CIA's current extensive plots in Iran and its interference in Iran's internal affairs.

Interference in Iran's internal affairs has long been an integral part of U.S. policy toward your country. One of the most important elements in this interference also happens to be the very same agency that Mr Turner heads. Everyone recalls the CIA's heroic deeds in Iran: from the plots to overthrow the lawful government of Dr Mosaddeq, who nationalized the Iranian oil industry, to the use of Iranian soil for espionage and sabotage activities against neighboring countries. The newspapers of the Near and Middle East carried a great many reports about this at the time. At that time Mr Turner's predecessor at the CIA, the well-known Mr Richard Helms, was the U.S. ambassador in Iran.

According to available information, the U.S. intelligence organizations are now engaged in selecting worthy candidates for leadership posts in Iran. Observers recall the close cooperation between CIA agents and U.S. journalists, who, in their detailed writings on Iran, hint in every way that the only possible solution for your country's present problems is a military one. Their secret aim behind this solution is a military government, headed by a military politician, to take over, bring about another bloody black Sunday in Iran, and drown the opposition movement in blood.

It is patently obvious that one of the main goals of this play organized recently by the CIA was to conceal the CIA's plots, which are the most [word indistinct] and impudent forms of violating Iran's sovereignty under a smokescreen of the acrid propaganda fumes of so-called (?Soviet) interference.

WASHINGTON ALLOCATES FOREIGN AID TO REACTIONARY REGIMES

LD252248Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. President has signed a draft bill on so-called foreign aid in the new fiscal year. No one is hiding the fact in Washington that under the guise of aid the United States is endeavoring to secure its political and strategic interests, says our commentator Leonid Levchenko.

The largest recipients of the U.S. donations will now be Israel and Egypt, the countries that are being strongly encouraged to conclude a separatist treaty in the name of strengthening the U.S. position in the Middle East, which is rich in oil deposits. Israel is to receive about $2 billion, half of which will be earmarked for the purchase of the most modern U.S. arms. Donations to Egypt, however, are more modest but still considerable, amounting to $1 billion. As-Sadat is to pay for it with his readiness to conclude a peace treaty with Israel, which is a concession to the aggressor, and also with the sale of national resources to foreign monopolies within the framework of the open door policy.

On the list of those receiving American aid are various reactionary governments. Thus considerable funds will be provided to South Korea, where a dictatorial regime, supported by Americans, brutally violates the elementary rights of the population. The Seoul government is to receive the most modern arms and military equipment. The United States also intends to protect dictatorial regimes in Latin America, which have become a symbol of human rights violations for the whole world. This is demonstrated by the donation of over $400 billion to the dictatorships of Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti and Nicaragua.

Contrary to moral principles, the character of its alliance with antipopular cliques has not deterred Washington in the least. For Washington, a given dictatorial regime manifests a friendly attitude by the degree of its anticommunist feeling. One American congressman supporting increased aid for the Somoza regime recalled that total American investments in Nicaragua exceed $100 million, and monopolies are interested in the internal stabilization of the country. According to the representative American social organization named the coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, Washington by giving aid to the reactionary regimes practically sanctions repressions and terror in those countries.

CARTER SIGNS BILL ON FUNDS FOR NEUTRON WEAPON COMPONENTS

LD252000Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 25, TASS--President J. Carter has signed into law today a bill on the appropriation of funds for the production of components of the neutron weapon. A statement to this effect was made by an official spokesman for the White House. The new law provides for the appropriation in the current fiscal year, which started on October 1, of three billion dollars for the national security programs of the U.S Energy Department, which is in charge of the production of nuclear weapons for the Pentagon.

REPORT REVEALS PENTAGON INCREASING CHANCES OF NUCLEAR WAR

LD251732Y Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 25, TASS--The U.S. administration has tabled in Congress a report on the program of modernization and creation of new types of nuclear weapons implemented by the Pentagon. It includes in particular "Pershing-11 air-to-air missiles and Lance rockets capable of carrying a neutron warhead. The report openly points out that the adoption of the said weapons among the U.S. arsenal lowers the so-called nuclear threshold and consequently increases the possibility of outbreak of a nuclear war.

The report lists far from all the types of weapons being created. The U.S. General Accounting Office notes in its report that the administration did not inform about the spendings involved in more than 150 systems out of the 300 systems of weapons, work on which is financed from the present budget of the administration. In other words, the American public remains uninformed as to where and on what types of weapons the administration spends the appropriated funds.

In spite of the admission made in the report by the U.S. administration about the danger of the Pentagon's plans for increasing the nuclear arsenal, the White House declared that work on new types of nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb, will continue.

The report by the administration to the Congress indicates that contrary to Washington's verbal assurances about it striving for peace and disarmament, it is further building up the nuclear arms race, which in no way contributes towards detente and creating an atmosphere of trust in the world.

CARTER ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES BIASED AGAINST WORKING CLASS

LD252018Y Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

["Looking For a Way Out"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 25, TASS--U.S. President James Carter went on television and formulated a number of measures directed at curbing inflation.

He described inflation as the most serious domestic problem of the U.S., which for a long time has been threatening its economic development. Attempts to control inflation were unsuccessful, the President notes.

The range of measures put forth by the White House contains no new proposals. It is basically a renovated variant of decisions that have been adopted earlier without effect. Just as before, the calls for "tightening belts" do not concern big business. On the contrary, the corporations are smacking their lips in anticipation of a further relaxation of federal restrictions on their operations. Meanwhile, the new proposals are likely to have the most negative consequences for the broad sections of the population. Thus, the White House reiterated the intention once again to cut federal spending on social programs and restrict the rise of wages and salaries.

It is noteworthy that the President himself voiced grave misgivings over the success of the proposed program. There is no single solution to the problem of inflation, he said. Neither the President nor anyone else has any answers to it. The President added that he was unable to guarantee the success of the program.

A number of trade unions, Negro, consumer, and other public organizations announced a nation-wide campaign to oppose government attempts to control inflation by restricting wages and slashing social programs. The purpose of the campaign is to alert public opinion for struggle against the monopolies' plunderous policies and for reducing the growing from year to year military spending--the main cause of inflation. Inflation is not a natural calamity, but the direct result of the rapacious policy of big business, prominent American economist G. Alperovitz, who heads the campaign, told a press conference.

The government measures for curbing inflation have a frankly anti-working class bias, stressed the chairman of the mechanics and aerospace workers' union W. Winpisinger. The prominent public figure R. Nader pointed out that Americans no longer credit the government's ability to curb inflation.

Ablamov: Too Little, Too Late

LD251648Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The President of the United States James Carter has proclaimed a new anti-inflation programme. After the very first analysis one sees the sharply limited nature of the American administration's new economic programme.

Although monopolies that sustain high prices on their output, thereby adding fat to the flame of the inflation, are among the main culprits of the unchecked growth of inflation in the United States, the new programme does not envisage any effective measures against these carriers of the virus of inflation. The administration only appeals to companies... to voluntarily restrict the growth of prices. To count on this is tantamount to setting the wolf to keep the sheep.

The squandering of tremendous sums on non-productive aims and the rapid growth of the military budget are another major cause of inflationary pressure in the United States. Under the new programme the government is prepared to cut budget allocations for social but not for military needs.

If the two main causes of inflation are not being removed how does Washington intend to stop the further spiraling of inflation? The American administration resorts to a traditional means--to encroach on the interests of working people. The government states that they should limit their demands for wage rises. Otherwise the government threatens to resort to "regulating means". It is well known what these means are: anti-labour, anti-union laws by means of which capital tries to keep in check the struggle of working people in defence of their rights.

The government's present programme also has an international aspect. By means of the new programme Washington hopes to bolster the positions of the American dollar, that is being badly hurt by inflation. It would seem that the United States ought to be happy that the devaluation of the dollar increases the competitiveness of American goods in the world markets. But the matter is that the dollar's dropping exchange rate aggravates the monetary-financial crisis of the West, that is affecting the United States as well.

It appears that with the help of its anti-inflation programme the American administration intends to achieve several aims at once. How substantiated are these hopes? Hardly had the President outlined his programme when open doubts began to be voiced in the United States about its ability to substantially lessen inflation. "Too little and too late"--such is the conclusion of many American observers.

The programme is incapable of either stopping the United States from sliding towards a new economic slump or preventing new monetary-financial upheavals both in the United States and in the West in general.

ACLU URGES INQUIRY INTO CIA ACTIVITY IN UNIVERSITIES

LD260926Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 26, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Reshetilov, reports:

The American civil rights union urged the authorities of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, immediately to hold an inquiry into illegal activities of the Central Intelligence Agency on the campus of this educational establishment. In a letter, addressed to the university's president, the union says that such an inquiry was made necessary in connection with recently revealed instances of close contacts between some leading officials of the university and the CIA. Thus, A.B. Keeny, a former rector of Brown University, throughout eleven years actively collaborated with the intelligence agency, helping it to conduct surveillance of "unreliable" professors and students and to enlist secret informers. More, for a long time Keeny was in charge of one of the CIA organisations, disguised as human ecology foundation. This foundation financed the MK-ultra program, whose main purpose was experiments designed to establish control over man's psychic activities. During barbarous experiments on human beings the effect of various narcotics and strong medical preparations was tested and hypnosis and electric shock methods were widely applied.

The civil rights union's document emphasizes that the secret contacts between university officials and intelligence agencies were a flagrant violation of fundamental human freedoms and were incompatible with university activity.

According to the American press, the CIA penetrated many universities and colleges of the United States. THE STUDENT LAWYER, a paper issued in Harvard University, pointed out that 80 American universities and scientific institutions were literally flooded with CIA agents who were freely conducting their unsavory business there. The newspaper explains this fact by saying that there are practically no laws in the United States which would prevent intelligence agencies from using teachers and students at their discretion.

PRC'S SUPPORT FOR U.S. NEUTRON DECISION ASSAILED

LD252228Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov commentary]

[Text] It has become customary that every action against peace initiated by the Western enemies of detente finds understanding and support in Peking. The latest proof of this is the Maoists' reaction to the recent Washington decision on the production of neutron bomb components. [Words indistinct] a wave of protest in the whole world. Political and social activists from various countries and the press indicate with full justification, that Washington's stubborn attempts to produce neutron bombs, contrary to the clearly expressed will of the people, are contrary to the moral obligations of states resulting from the recommendations of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and can only push the world toward a new, very dangerous round of the arms race, increasing the eventuality of nuclear war.

Mass demonstrations are being held in London, Amsterdam, Warsaw and Rome, and other protest actions are being staged against the U.S. Government's decision, which has approved the barbaric weapon.

The Chinese leadership not only did not protest Washington's dangerous move, but on the contrary did not hide its satisfaction. PEOPLE'S DAILY said that since the neutron bomb is being aimed primarily against the Soviet Union, the White House decision is a completely natural move.

The question arises, what natural elements have the Maoists discovered in the decision which the entire world considers to be a challenge to peace and detente? PEOPLE'S DAILY says that only the neutron bomb is able to defend the West from the Soviet threat. It is not the first time that the Maoists have appeared as warmongers trying to encourage imperialist Western circles [words indistinct]. Even at the beginning of this year, when the mass protest movement against the neutron bomb was gaining impetus, PEOPLE'S DAILY maintained that the neutron bomb was not a bad weapon. Peking's propaganda has been blackening the Soviet proposals for an agreement on mutually renouncing the barbaric weapon. While millions of people of good will are making great efforts throughout the world to frustrate the Pentagon's plans, Peking has joined those who are pushing the world down a dangerous path. No wonder Peking attacks the very idea of detente, is against all efforts for easing the arms race and publicly declares that a new world war is inevitable and even desired. Paying homage to Washington's neutron idol, and trying to incite Western neutron bomb advocates against the Soviet Union, the Maoists have once again been unmasked as enemies of peace and security.

ENERGY SECRETARY SCHLESINGER ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW251633Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 25 Oct 78 OW

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Energy Schlesinger arrived in Peking on 24 October for a visit lasting until 5 November. Schlesinger is a man who fiercely opposes any effort to relax the tense international situation. The Department of Energy has taken the lead in developing new nuclear weapons including the neutron bomb. Peking has always cordially received Western activists like Schlesinger. Now the Chinese leaders are even more closely colluding with military industrial representatives from Western imperialist countries and all the elements who seek to aggravate the tense international situation.

PRC'S 'INTERFERENCE' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA DEPLORED

LD251304Y Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, October 25, TASS--The mass media of China launched a campaign now that Deputy Premier of the State Council of the PRC Teng Hsiao-ping is soon to start a tour of South East Asia. Numerous anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese pronouncements made now are connected with the fact that the recent visit of Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong to Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore yielded tangible results promoting further strengthening of many-faceted relations of Vietnam with those countries in the interests of creating the atmosphere of peace and goodneighborliness in the region.

The results of the talks of Pham Van Dong with leaders of countries of South East Asia caused outright irritation of the Peking leaders. And this is not accidental. The Peking leaders received with particular displeasure the fact that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and countries of South East Asia agreed about non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

As is known, the struggle against anti-government movements in Thailand, Malaysia and a number of other countries, the movements that were organized and are actively supported by Peking, is, perhaps, one of the most acute issues in South East Asia. Statements of Chinese representatives that support for anti-government groupings does not preclude improvement of inter-state relations clearly do not satisfy leaders of the countries of the region. They would like to clarify during Teng Hsiao-ping's coming visit what is China's present concept of respect for sovereignty and interests of others, about which Peking is not loath to talk now and then.

Speaking this month before a group of foreign newsmen, Teng Hsiao-ping said that China does not intend to stop supporting the Maoist rebel movements in countries of South East Asia. "If China makes an official statement of this kind, this would mean putting out a white flag. This would be a defeatist stand," he stressed.

Teng Hsiao-ping's statement caused serious concern in capitals of South East Asian countries. It confirms that the Peking leaders have no intention of giving up the attempts to impose their will on other states and peoples in any way at all.

PRC'S EXPANSIONIST AIMS IN 'LOST' TERRITORIES DECRIED

LD181846Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--"The peoples of Asian countries are quite alarmed by the publication in the PRC of geographical maps showing the lands of neighbouring states as 'lost territories' subject to return," the NEW TIMES weekly writes in an article about China's territorial claims to neighbouring states.

"It has long been believed in China that the best ruler is the one who joints the biggest foreign territories to the country," the weekly notes. "Mao Tse-tung was very tempted to occupy a noticeable place in the expansionist history. This is also typical of the present Peking rulers. In only two years of their stay in power they have done much to earn this dubious 'fame'."

"The expansionist ambitions of the present Chinese leadership are clearly evidenced by the rude pressure on Vietnam which, as it is clear from the above stated, is also included in the list of 'lost territories'," the weekly writes.

"Large forces of the Chinese Army have been concentrated on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, naval ships and aircraft are intruding into the territorial waters and air space of Vietnam. Chinese soldiers and hooligans from among Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality, who have left for the PRC, regularly raid Vietnamese lands, kill border guards and civilians. In September alone, Chinese servicemen violated the Vietnamese border along its entire length a total of 47 times. Hostile actions are continuing also in October. Moreover, with every day Chinese troops are intruding ever deeper into Vietnamese territory. Peking is inciting the Phnom Penh regime to acts of conquest against Vietnam. China supplies the Kampuchean rulers with military hardware, ammunition and military instructors."

"The plans of territorial (?expansion in) the 'lost' territories shown on maps explain many of Peking's political positions. These include the refusal to recognise the principle of the inviolability of borders and the principle to renounce the use of force or the threat of force in international relations, resistance to the striving of the Asian peoples to ensure security in that part of the world through concerted efforts.

Having inherited the map of 'lost territories' from the most reactionary segments of the country's nationalistic bourgeoisie, China's present leaders appear before the whole world as exponents of international plunder and expansion."

SOVIET BOOK ATTACKS PRC'S ANTI-SOVIET STANDS IN UN

LD251746Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--"The Maoist leadership of China strives to shatter the ties between the developing countries and the socialist camp, that have naturally formed, hoping to use the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for the attainment of its own hegemonic objectives," says the monograph by Pavel Artemyev "Problems of the Developing Countries and Maoist Diplomacy at the United Nations Organization," which was issued by Moscow's "Nauka" publishers the other day.

The book cites a large number of facts showing the inconsistency of Peking's claims to the role of the main mouthpiece and defender of the interests of the developing countries. Differences of principle are becoming manifest between the positions of the PRC and the "group of 77" at the United Nations Organization associating the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. An example of China's unconstructive line, the author writes, is its opposition to the Soviet proposal on a 10 per cent cut in the military budgets and the appropriation of the funds thus saved for aid to the developing countries.

The author notes that in the course of the debate on establishing a more just economic order, China is trying to instigate the developing countries to drawing closer with the former colonial powers of the West and Japan. At the same time, Peking is trying to direct the discussions on a new economic order into the channel of an anti-Soviet campaign demagogically rating the Soviet Union and the other socialist states among the "rich countries" responsible for the difficulties of the Third World.

"Over the six years of stay at the United Nations Organization the Chinese representatives failed to table a single constructive proposal for the benefit of the developing countries, for the benefit of strengthening peace and international cooperation. The stand of the PRC on the main problems of the present is of negative and more often than not of a provocative character," the monograph notes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO FRANCE

Seen Off by Kirilenko

LD251308Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Today, at the invitation of the French Government, Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for Paris on an official visit.

At Vnukovo Airport, he was seen off by Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, as well as by Korniyenko and Maltsev, first deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials. Also present was Dupont, French charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

Arrives in Paris

LD251516Y Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 25, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko arrived today in France for an official visit at the invitation of the French Government.

At Orly Airport of the capital Andrey Gromyko was welcomed by Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry of France Olivier Stirn. The distinguished guest was also welcomed by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the French Republic Stepan Chervonenko, permanent representative of the USSR at UNESCO Aleksandr Piradov, and the diplomatic staff of the Soviet Embassy.

Begins Talks With De Guiringaud

LD251902Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 25, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, who has arrived in France on an official visit at the invitation of the French Government, today began talks here with the French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud. An extensive exchange of views took place on questions of further developing Soviet-French cooperation and on a number of topical problems of world politics of mutual interest, especially in respect of the need to deepen the policy of international detente. The talks are passing in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF ZIMYANIN'S SPEECH AT DKP CONGRESS

LD241531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov's report: "Under the Banner of Proletarian Solidarity"]

[Excerpt] Mannheim, 21 October--As was reported yesterday, the German Communist Party [DKP] congress which is taking place here was addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary and head of the CPSU delegation, who was greeted warmly and fraternally by those present.

The congress participants greeted the greetings and best wishes to the congress and all FRG communists conveyed by the CPSU delegation head on behalf of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with tumultuous, protracted applause.

In his speech, M.V. Zimyanin noted that the DKP's Mannheim Congress will undoubtedly be an important new stage in the party's development. This is indicated by the board's report to the congress, delivered by Comrade Herbert Mies, loyal son of the FRG working class, prominent figure in the international communist movement and DKP chairman.

As well as an in-depth analysis of the international situation and that in the FRG, the report substantiates the draft DKP program. This program, based on principles of scientific socialism and creatively taking the world communist movement's experience into account, indicates the goals for the party and mobilizes communists to implement their immediate and long-term tasks.

The CPSU delegation head expressed confidence that the DKP program to be adopted by the Mannheim Congress will be a long-term ideological stimulus insuring the further strengthening of FRG communists' positions among the working class and all working people of the country and a source of new communist party successes.

Soviet people remember well the support given to the young Soviet Republic by the German working class, the German leftwing and social democratic movement, and later by German communists. And throughout subsequent history, communists and the leading forces of the working class of our countries have acted together and fought side by side against common enemies.

We know, the speaker went on, that there are certain forces--they sometimes show up even in the ranks of the workers movement--which try to cast doubt on the need for fraternal ties between communists in the socialist countries and those in capitalist countries. Going against the obvious, they try to present matters as if the interests of these major detachments of the workers movement all but conflict.

However, the entire experience of communist parties and the course of history since Great October clearly show that fraternal collaboration between the communists of the Soviet Union and socialist countries and those of capitalist countries accords both with those countries' and peoples' national interests and with the interests of the international workers movement.

The Soviet people have the right to be proud, the CPSU delegation head said, that they were the first, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the great V.I. Lenin, to embark on the path of victorious socialist revolution and building a new world. The speaker then briefed the congress delegates on the Soviet people's successes in building communism, the progress of the Soviet economy and implementation of the new USSR Constitution's provisions. Our Communist Party acts as the inspirer and organizer of all the Soviet people's revolutionary and creative achievements. The fruitful political and theoretical, organizational and educational activity of the party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and ardent fighter for peace and friendship between peoples, enjoys the boundless trust and unanimous support of our people.

Turning to questions of the CPSU's international policy, M.V. Zimyanin noted that Soviet communists, forming the people's vanguard in building the new society, have a feeling of great responsibility not only to the Soviet people but to the entire international workers and democratic movement. [paragraph continues]

We are well aware that the greater the successes we achieve on our path, the firmer socialism's world position will be, he said. And then, the more lasting will be the peoples' security and the more successful their struggle for world peace. Historic successes have been achieved in that struggle. Thanks to the efforts of world socialism and all who treasure the cause of peace, it has bee. possible to avoid a new world war for 1/3 of a century.

Relaxation of tension has become the leading trend in the international situation. At the same time, it is impossible not to see the fierce hostility with which positive changes in international relations have been received by diehard imperialist circles and the forces of reaction and aggression. In his speech in Baku on 22 September, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave an exhaustive, fitting response to attempts by opponents of socialism and peace to return international developments to the time of cold war and policy "from a position of strength."

It cannot be said that the arms race danger is not understood in the West, the speaker went on. No, many people understand it. But understanding alone is not enough. Curbing the arms race and struggle for disarmament demand even more active, persistent action. We know how much is being done in this direction by communists, including the FRG communists. The Soviet Union, for its part, is prepared to cooperate in this sphere with all political forces. It was in this spirit that we appealed to the Socialist International last April. We are prepared to collaborate with it in the struggle for detente and disarmament, and we again repeat this.

The further development of USSR-FRG relations plays no small role in the general process of detente. The Soviet Union now does and will do everything in its power to insure full implementation of the documents adopted as a result of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's latest visit to the FRG.

A great contribution has always been made to the people's struggle for a peaceful, happy future by the international communist movement, of which the DKP is an important detachment.

Special responsibility now lies with the communists of the world. Our two parties took part in the work of the Berlin conference of European communists 2 years ago. We believe, the CPSU delegation head declared, that the goals put forward by that conference--transforming Europe into a continent of peace, security, cooperation and social progress-are still relevant. We suggest that our common task lies in stepping up the struggle to achieve these goals. And this can be achieved, we are sure, only in the course of increasingly close cohesion and effective internationalist cooperation among communists of all countries.

International solidarity and mutual support among fighters for peace, democracy and socialism are a great force. Our party and people devisively advocate the all-round strengthening of the combat alliance of the socialist countries' peoples, the international working class and fighters for the peoples' national freedom: So it was, so it is and so it will always be!

Imperialism's subversive actions against detente are accompanied by intensification of its pressure on the communist movement. You feel this pressure in your country, as well.

The antipopular nature of anticommunism's ideology and policy is more evident now than ever before. It is also more dangerous. Whatever pretexts may be put forward for the struggle against communism, it is essentially a question of covering an attack by exploiters against the working class' leading detachments, selflessly devoted to the ideas of peace and the freedom of peoples. Anticommunism today, as always, lays a path for the policy of war, the policy of terror and violence against peoples. You may rest assured, dear comrades, that Soviet people are in solidarity with you in the struggle against anti-communism and that their warm sympathies and support are always on the side of communists and democrats subjected to repressions and persecution and on whom imperialist reaction vents its rage.

The speaker stressed in conclusion that the ideas of K. Marx and F. Engels, great sons of the German people, developed by V.I. Lenin, are still being developed today, forming the firm basis for the combat unity of the international communist and workers movement. We are convinced, M.V. Zimyanin said, that loyalty to the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and the collective creative development of revolutionary theory are prerequisite to new successes for communist parties struggling for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

The speech by the CPSU delegation head was closely attended and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

EUROPEAN PUBLIC, OFFICIALS QUESTION NATO EXERCISES

LD251824Y Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

["NATO Continuing 'Show of Force'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, October 25, TASS--An official spokesman for the NATO headquarters said here that at present no plans are made for reducing the scale of military exercises by the armed forces of the bloc. The statement was made in connection with the dissatisfaction caused by the frequent, long and large-scale "war games" by the NATO militarists in the territory of West European countries.

The population is tired of the roar of aircraft and rumble of NATO tanks, farmers are protesting against the destruction of crops and taxpayers are indignant, as hundreds of millions of dollars are spent on the exercises. In the autumn exercises of this year along, a total of 323 thousand servicemen, 2,600 aircraft, thousands of tanks and armoured personnel carriers took part, the press said.

The population of the FRG has found itself in a particularly difficult position, as the NATO generals are especially willing to stage manoeuvres in that country's territory in direct proximity to the borders of the socialist countries.

It is not by chance that even official circles in Bonn are expressing concern over the consequences of these NATO military demonstrations on the West German soil. Thus, FRG Defence Minister Hans Apel discussed on Monday with his advisers the consequences of the long and big NATO military exercises in the FRG's territory both to the country's economy and East-West relations.

The reaction from the NATO leadership came immediately. As was pointed out above, it made clear that it does not intend to reduce the scale of exercises in Western Europe. The NATO show of strength is continuing at this moment in the Mediterranean, NATO's southern flank.

NORWEGIAN MINISTER PROTESTS NATO GENERAL'S INTERFERENCE

LD252016Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

["NATO: Another Recourse to Arms-Twisting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Oslo, October 25, TASS--The head of NATO's Northern Command, Britain's General Peter Whiteley said he was disappointed over the low growth of Norway's defence expenditure. In an interview with the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN, he described as insufficient the increase of military allocations envisaged by Norway's draft state budget for 1979. In this connection, the NATO general suggested to Norwegian Storting (parliament) to "amend" the draft state budget by increasing defence allocations.

The attempts of General Whiteley to bring so obvious a pressure on Storting that is now discussing the draft state budget for 1979 were met with indignation in Norway. Norway's Defence Minister Rolf Hansen made a statement in the same AFTENPOSTEN describing Whiteley's comments as "clumsy" and "most untimely". Intimating politely that such an interference of NATO in the affairs of Norwegian Sorting is out of place, to say the least, Hansen suggested that the British general should be "more careful" in commenting on Norwegian political matters.

Making this rebuke, Norway's defence minister hardly wished to say that he is against increases of Norway's military spending. The draft state budget submitted by the Norwegian Government envisages the increase of military allocations in 1979 from 6.8 billion to 7.3 billion kroner. But NATO's interference in Norway's internal affairs had in this case so open and crude a form that Norwegian officials could not but react.

The Norwegian authorities also had to take into consideration a widespread displeasure in Norway over the continued arms race which worsens the economic situation in the country that is difficult as it is. But this hardly concerns NATO, as General Whiteley's statement shows. Pressing on NATO members for implementation of the program of increasing NATO's military might that was approved last summer in Washington, NATO generals do not stop at resorting to arms twisting with regard to small countries, NATO members.

GROWING SOVIET-CANADIAN BUSINESS TIES LAUDED

LD251451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin's dispatch: "The USSR and Canada: the Parameters of Cooperation]

[Excerpt] Ottawa, October--The high quality and reliability of Soviet equipment is prompting many Canadian businessmen to establish business trade links with our country. Even the bourgeois press, which is extremely stingy with its praise, has been forced to increasingly acknowledge the benefits of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and of the reciprocal exchange of progressive production methods.

"Soviet machine tools and equipment have made a confident appearance on the Canadian market. This is a fundamentally new and, I would say, a very important trend in development of business cooperation between the two countries," (J. Farley), president of the big company (Stan) Canada Machinery told me in conversation. "Ours is quite a young company. [paragraph continues]

"But it has to its credit deliveries to Canada of the most modern metal-cutting machine tools, including some with numerical program control. Pressing equipment has earned a good reputation. This year alone, deliveries to purchasers using the services of (Stan) Canada have amounted to the impressive sum of more than 2 million Canadian dollars--and let me say that these are purchasers not only in Canada but in the United States as well. I believe that I express the opinion of many of our country's business representatives if I say that there are broad opportunities for further developing Soviet-Canadian trade and economic ties. Realizing these opportunities means respecting the principles which formed the basis of the Final Act signed in Helsinki by many countries, including Canada. Not just medium and small businesses but major companies as well will benefit from this in our country, especially those experiencing serious difficulties in competition on Western markets."

The sober, realistic appraoch to developing bilateral, mutually advantageous relations among an increasing number of Canadian businessmen is a convincing answer to the attempts by enemies of Soviet-Canadian neighborliness to complicate these relations and to poison Canadians' minds with all kinds of fabrications about the "Soviet threat" and hypocritical campaigns "in defense of human rights" in the socialist countries. It is significant that at the exact moment when militant U.S. supporters of a "cold war" revival are calling for curtailing business and scientific-technical cooperation, the Canadians are concluding new deals for delivering equipment for the oil and gas industry to our country. The newspaper THE CITIZEN has published an article noting "good prospects in this sphere of Canadian-Soviet trade."

An important event was this year's Toronto opening of the trading firm "Lada Cars of Canada, which has begun selling automobiles from the Volga plant. About 1,000 Lada automobiles have already been delivered overseas.

Thus, step by step, the readiness to progress on the path of strengthening neighborly, friendly relations between our countries and peoples as expressed by Soviet and Canadian statesmen and in Soviet-Canadian joint documents is being suffused with specific content. The 10-year agreement on economic, trade and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Canada signed in 1976 serves as a good basis for expansion of bilateral links in various spheres. The same end will be promoted by the conclusion of the long-term cooperation program drawn up to develop this agreement, which will be discussed at the forthcoming session of the Soviet-Canadian Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The Canadian public followed with great interest the installation at the Mica power station in British Columbia of giant turbines built by the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod plant and delivered by the (Emek) company. The time came when the mighty cascade of water crashed down from a height of 183 meters and the Soviet turbines began producing current for the first time. The (Emek) company is also installing Soviet turbines at a power station in Manitoba province and in other regions of Canada.

Hundreds of Canadian companies and firms have become involved in businesslike trading ties with the Soviet Union. Many of them are supplying our country with turbines for gas pumping stations, air compressors, drilling rigs and equipment for plants. Canadian 200-ton trucks are already working at Siberian coal pits. Canadian cross-country vehicles are rolling across the snow- and swamp-bound expanses in inaccessible northern parts of our country.

USSR-Canadian trade turnover has a noticeable growth trend: In 1977 it totaled R418 million. Business circles in both countries believe that this figure can be greatly increased. Work is underway on expanding reciprocal trade exchange.

It is not easy to solve this task, considering that the Canadian market is 70 percent oriented toward the United States. Nor could we to fail to mention that outmoded notions and yardsticks in approaching business cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have still not been overcome, unfortunately, among big business representatives whose interests are closely interwoven with the interests of U.S. monopolies and transnational companies, as well as among a certain section of conservatively minded circles. These notions contradict the authorities' policy of "Canadianizing the Canadian economy."

But one thing is beyond doubt. Canada's most realistically minded business and political circles see the development and strengthening of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as an important factor in solving the acute economic problems confronting the "land of the maple leaf"--a factor which accords with the interests of peace and neighborliness and with the cause of materializing detente.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN YOUTH IN FRG--At the invitation of the Free Democratic Party's youth organization, the Young Democrats, a delegation of the Ukrainian Youth Organizations Committee stayed in the FRG in North Rhine-Westphalia 17-24 October, headed by Vrublevskaya, central committee secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol. The Soviet guests visited Wuppertal, Duesseldorf and Koelin where they met representatives of West German youths and participated in a seminar on work among youths and education. A meeting was held with board members of the Young Democrats to discuss further development of contacts. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY--A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Norway for 1979-1983 has been signed in Moscow. It envisions further development of bilateral exchanges in the fields of science, higher education, education, health care and medicine, social security, information, and others. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD]

FINNISH CANAL ACCORD--Helsinki--A meeting of Soviet and Finnish official representatives has taken place in the town of Kuopio on the question of the Saimaa Canal. An agreement was reached at the meeting on further increasing the volume of freight and passenger carriage on this "water artery of friendship," and on extending the navigation period on the canal. The desire for utilizing more modern vessels on the canal was expressed during the talks. It is intended to open next year's navigation on the Saimaa Canal at the beginning of April. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD]

CAIRO CLAIMS OF RADIO MOSCOW 'CONSPIRACIES' REFUTED

LD251538Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Commentator Rafael Arutyunov's article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "The Position of Cairo and the So-Called Moscow Radio Conspiracies"]

[Text] President as-Sadat of Egypt is not happy about Radio Moscow programs; to hear his statements in this respect makes one first think that all the Arab opposition to As-Sadat's line of surrender is simply a result of Radio Moscow conspiracies.

What is the nature of the conspiracies in question? Here is one of the Egyptian president's angry statements: I am not seeking a separate peace, as persistently alleged by Radio Moscow, and as claimed by its parrots in the Arab world. If it were so, I would have concluded a peace treaty long ago, and there would have been no need for my peace initiative. Well, the fact is that, whether long ago or recently, As-Sadat did agree, at Camp David, to a separate peace with Israel. Under U.S. patronage, Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington concerning the so-called draft peace treaty are drawing to a close. The Algerian EL MOUDJAHID has said that, from now on, Camp David will be a symbol of capitulation of the individual who betrayed the sacred cause of the entire Arab nation, as well as the interests of his own country.

Let us now go back to those he called parrots. Had certain organs of the Cairo press, such as the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF, not liked playing the role of a parrot, they would not be in the embarrassing situation they are in today: At the time when, at Camp David, the separate anti-Arab deal was being concluded, ROSE AL-YUSUF, like a parrot, kept repeating As-Sadat's claims that Radio Moscow was running a strange propaganda campaign against the Egyptian side, which was bravely struggling at Camp David, day and night, to protect Arab interests; the magazine then asked an emotive question: how can Radio Moscow consider the possibility of conclusion of a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, when the Syrian and Jordanian questions, as well as the problem of guaranteeing the Arab Palestinian people's rights, remain unsolved? Well, it is exactly this impossible process that is underway, along with the separate peace that As-Sadat intends to conclude with Israel, leaving unsolved questions like guaranteeing the national, legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, the complete evacuation of Israeli forces from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and recovering the Arab part of Jersualem, and the Syrian Golan Heights. This is a fact.

Here is another feature: The same ROSE AL-YUSUF took it upon itself to give a lesson to what it called a comrade from Radio Moscow, advising him to read the news bulletin slowly, and to think first about what serves the Arab national liberation movement and the national unity of the Arab world. No doubt, this is a good piece of advice. However, it is irrelevant, as Radio Moscow is inspired by this same rule. Radio Moscow was the first foreign radio in the world to support, for 35 years, the Arab national liberation movement. Since that time, Radio Moscow has invariably stood by this position. We do not have comrades in Radio Moscow who are unaware of the importance and responsibility of such a noble mission. This is outlined by thousands of Arab listeners who sent letters to the Arabic service of Radio Moscow, calling it the voice of truth and justice and expressing deep concern at the effects of As-Sadat's separate line. Can Radio Moscow remain silent regarding all this? No, of course not. The Soviet Union has always adopted, and still adopts, an invariable stance on the cause of protecting the freedom and independence of peoples, whether certain Cairo officials like it or not.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER, 'ARAFAT HOLD BEIRUT TALKS

LD251800Y Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 25, TASS--Prime Minister of Lebanon Salim al-Huss received Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat. They discussed Lebanese-Palestinian relations and the ways of implementing the decisions of the meeting at Bayt ad-Din aimed at normalizing the situation in Lebanon. Yasir 'Arafat assured the head of the Lebanese Government that the Palestinians are always ready to cooperate with the central authorities for purposes of ensuring security and unity of Lebanon.

'ARAFAT: CAMP DAVID PAVES WAY TO SLAVERY, NOT PEACE

LD260744Y Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 26, TASS--For the Arab people of Palestine, the separate deal at Camp David paves the way to slavery and not to peace, Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, said here on Wednesday when he was interviewed by a Western correspondent.

What is offered in the Camp David agreement he emphasised, constitutes fresh slavery for the Palestine people and legalisation of the Israeli occupation. The Palestine Liberation Organisation, the PLO leader said, will exert all efforts to fight against any attempts at imposing enslaving terms of existence upon the Arab people of Palestine. Yasir 'Arafat said that the PLO would support peace initiatives resting on the Joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East of October 1st, 1977. In this statement, specifically, the Soviet and American sides expressed their opinion that all specific problems of a settlement must be solved within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, including such key issues as the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the territories they occupied during the 1967 conflict, and the Palestine problem, including safeguarding the lawful rights of the Palestine people.

ARAB INFORMATION CENTER IN U.S. OPPOSES CAMP DAVID

LD251624Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 25, TASS--The Arab Information Centre, the official representation of the League of Arab Countries in the United States, qualifies the separate Camp David deal as the sanction to continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands under a new signboard.

The Camp David agreements, the centre points out in its statement, ignore the key issue without which there can be no question of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the issue of the generally-recognized right of the Arab people of Palestine to have an independent, sovereign state of their own. No mention is made of other matters relating to the Palestinian problem, repatriation of the Palestinians evicted from native places, the problem of Jerusalem and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the only representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Meanwhile, the statement stresses, the Camp David agreements leave no doubt that the Israeli occupation troops will remain on Arab lands and Israeli authorities will, as before, decide the destinies of the Palestinians residing there. The Israeli leaders make it clear, the statement stresses, that the Israeli troops and settlers will not leave the lands of the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza sector.

Jerusalem, judging by their words, will never be returned to the Arabs. Self-determination for the Palestinians in the direct sense of the word will not even be considered in the course of the negotiations. The Arabs, the statement points out, are coming to the conclusion that the Government of the United States not only "sold out" the Palestinians, but went back on its previous obligations with relation to the Palestinian issue.

Though the United States declared in public that it considers as illegal the annexation of Jerusalem and the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, there is no mention at all of this either in the text of the agreement or "explanatory" statements. All these years the United States has been invariably supporting Israel and turning down any contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, let alone its recognition, thereby rejecting the national leadership of the Palestinians. This, the statement stresses, is an unfriendly act towards the Palestinian people as a whole. The Palestinian people, the statement runs, will turn down any settlement or agreement, elaborated without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Palestinian people will consider it as having no weight and will not be bound by it.

PALESTINIAN STUDENTS IN INDIA PROTEST CAMP DAVID

LD251323Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, October 25, TASS--Camp David "Accords Are a Plot Against Peace and Justice", "Americans, Hands Off the Middle East", "Long Live the Palestinian Arab People". These slogans were chanted by hundreds of Palestinian students, who are being trained in India, at a mass rally of protest against the imperialist plot in Camp David. The meeting participants resolutely condemned Egyptian President as-Sadat, who has betrayed the interests of the entire Arab world, and urged Arab countries to form a united front to fight against the U.S. imperialist plot in the Middle East. The Palestinian people, students emphasized, are fully determined to continue the struggle against imperialism and Israeli occupiers till victorious end.

ISRAELI APPROVAL OF U.S. DRAFT 'PEACE TREATY' NOTED

LD251634Y Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Amman, October 25, TASS--The Israeli Government at the meeting today approved, with a number of reservations, the American draft "peace treaty" between Israel and Egypt, submitted for its consideration. Earlier the draft was approved in principle by Egyptian President as-Sadat. This brings nearer the logical conclusion of As-Sadat's capitulatory "initiative", based on a series of major concessions to Israel, which are detrimental not only to the interests of the Arabs and the Arab Palestinian people, but also to Egypt itself.

PLANS FOR ISRAELI OFFICES IN EAST JERUSALEM 'ILLEGAL'

LD251940Y Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Amman, October 25, TASS--Israel's Prime Minister Begin suggested that the headquarters of the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Ministry of Israel be moved to the eastern, Arab part of Jerusalem that is occupied since 1967.

This illegal intention is contrary to the United Nations resolutions that envisage Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands. Begin's proposal has been approved by the cabinet. Reports coming from Israel show that the new provocative action has the purpose to emphasize again the fact that the Tel Aviv ruling circles refuse to return occupied lands to Arabs.

NEW WAVE OF DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT IRAN REPORTED

LD251406Y Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, 25 Oct, TASS--A powerful wave of antigovernment manifestations swept the country yesterday. Demonstrations of many thousands were held in Tehran, Mashhad, Qom, Gorgan, Khorramabad and other cities. The demonstrators demand the lifting of martial law which was introduced in the capital and eleven other big cities over a month ago, the release of all political prisoners, restoration of democratic liberties, disbandment of the secret political police SAVAK, a trial of its former chief General Nasiri and an immediate punishment for the officials responsible for the mass shootings of peaceful demonstrators. In a number of cities, says a UPI correspondent from Tehran, clashes between the demonstrators and army units and police took place. Casualties were reported.

In Gorgan, 30,000 people went out into the street. Fires broke out at government institutions, banks, cinemas and restaurants. The security forces used tear gas and fire arms to disperse the demonstrations.

The UPI news agency reports that all business activity has come to a stop in Qom. Thoroughfares and crossroads there are guarded by soldiers in personnel carriers. Hundreds of students in Hamadan went on hunger strike. The wave of strikes is surging. As is reported by the Associated Press, about a million Iranians on strike put forward both economic and political demands, specifically for the release of all prisoners condemned on political grounds.

PDRY LEADER ON COMING SUMMIT CONFERENCE, LEBANESE CRISIS

LD251340Y Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, 25 Oct, TASS--The results of the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party have shown that it is an integral part of the world revolutionary movement, as represented by the world system of socialism, led by the Soviet Union, the workers' parties of the capitalist countries and the international national liberation movement, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said in an interview with the Lebanese magazine AL-HURRIYAH. We are going to further strengthen and develop relations at state and party level with these sections for the sake of achieving common aims--freedom, progress, democracy and socialism, he stressed.

'A.N. Muhammad highly assessed the results of the summit conference of the member countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in Damascus, held in reply to the traitorous agreements concluded between the As-Sadat regime and Israel at Camp David. He also pointed to the need for launching serious work to carry out all its decisions. 'A.N. Muhammad also expressed confidence that the forthcoming summit meeting in Baghdad will help strengthen the Arab ranks in opposing As-Sadat's traitorous policy and American-Zionist plotting in the Middle East.

Turning to the situation in Lebanon, the chairman of the Presidential Council stressed that the Lebanese crisis must be blamed on imperialism and Zionism which seek to use Lebanon as a springboard for reaching their aims and strengthening their influence in the region. Therefore, he stressed, we regard the staunchness of the national progressive Lebanese mvement and the Palestinian revolution not only as defence of Arabs and the unity of Lebanon but also as defence of the just rights of all Arab peoples, including the people of Palestine. We believe that it is a duty of all Arab peoples and forces of the world, liberation and progress throughout the world to support the national progressive Lebanese movement and the Palestinian resistance movement, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said.

JORDAN CALLS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN MIDDLE EAST

LD2510044Y Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Amman, 25 Oct, TASS--Jordan has called for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. Speaking on the local television, Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Anis Ibrahim said that such a step will play an important part in ensuring peace and security in the area. He urged the world public to put pressure on Israel to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

NEED FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN WESTERN SAHARA NOTED

LD2523404Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] Three and a half months have passed since the fall of the Moukhtar Ould Daddah regime in Mauritania and the rise of the Military Committee for National Recovery [MCNR] led by Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck. The many commentaries by foreign and local papers on the Mauritanian coup said that its main cause was the country's increasingly deteriorating economic situation. Significant in this context is the fall in production and export of the country's main source of wealth, iron ore. LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE said that iron ore production, which accounts for up to 90 percent of Mauritania's finances, fell from 12 million tons in 1974 to 8 million tons in 1977. During the first half of 1978 it fell by another 3 million tons. At the same time, military expenditures increased markedly as a result of the long difficult war against the POLISARIO in the Western Sahara.

The New York TIMES says that military expenditures currently include 65 percent of the state's budget. In view of this difficult inheritance, the new Mauritanian leadership is making concentrated efforts to solve the country's urgent economic issues. A number of Arab countries understand the complicated situation in Mauritania. Libya has expressed readiness to broaden basic economic cooperation with Mauritania and to provide financial aid. Iraq has also signed an agreement to establish a $2 billion Iraqi-Mauritanian fishing company. A number of other Arab countries have also provided financial aid. Yet it seems that in Mauritania itself and in other African and Arab countries it is very well understood that the country's national recovery, including economic recovery, may prove impossible unless the main cause of economic difficulties is eliminated. In other words, unless a political solution to the Western Sahara issue is found and the fighting between brothers in the region, which has been raging for more than 3 years, is halted.

When Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck became president, he stated more than once that among the MCNR objectives was the search for a political solution to the Eastern Sahara issue. As is known, the reaction to such statements was the unilateral halting of military operations against the Mauritanian Army by the POLISARIO. The OAU has supported the search for peace and formed a special committee to find peace by any means. A number of African countries neighboring Mauritania were the first to undertake mediation, which was favorably received throughout the world, especially since it agreed with UN recommendations calling for a solution of the Western Sahara problem on the basis of the free will of its original inhabitants.

Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck recently toured a number of Arab countries. Western news agencies said that among the aims of the tour was the search for peace and indirect contacts with POLISARIO officials, At any rate, the drive to stop the war between brothers in the Western Sahara is becoming increasingly urgent. There is no need for us to say that in addition to Mauritania itself, all the peoples and countries of North Africa need this, because correcting the situation in the region will create a good basis for developing all-round cooperation between countries of the Arab Maghreb and [word indistinct].

Yet, it is wrong to think that the Western Sahara issue concerns only the countries of the Arab Maghreb and neighboring regions. Everyone knows that the war in the Western Sahara was an excuse to increase pressure on independent Arab countries by imperialist forces in the West, primarily the United States, and that in some cases this pressure has even reached the extent of direct military intervention. The Western Sahara was justly called one of the hotspots in Africa. Experience has shown that such situations are widely exploited by imperialism, Zionism and reaction to set Arab countries against each other and to renew their influence. Therefore, all peace-loving forces--especially the Arab countries, including those of North Africa--are interested in solving the Western Sahara issue, in halting the region's war between brothers in the region and in normalizing relations among Maghreb countries.

ALGERIAN GROUND FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD261125Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Lt Col A. Kamel, commander of the Algerian National People's Army ground forces, and those accompanying him arrived in Moscow on 22 October on an official visit at the invitation of Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Ground Forces.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, the Algerian military delegation was met by Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy and other Soviet generals and officers. Maj (R. Ait-Idir), military, naval and air attache to the Algerian Embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

On 23 October Lt Col A. Kamel was received by Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy. A friendly talk took place on questions of mutual interest. The talk was attended by military attache Maj (R. Ait-Idir). Lt Col A. Kamel, commander of the Algerian National People's Army ground forces, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

On the same day, Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces, gave a dinner in honor of the Algerian guest.

CHRISTOPHER TRYING TO RESTORE GREEK COOPERATION WITH NATO

LD251309Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Bridges Are Being Built"]

[Text] Athens, 22 October--It is difficult to recall a visit to the Greek capital by any foreign representative that has been preceded here by such a hullabaloo in the press as was the case with the recent talks in Athens held by Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state.

On the very first day the U.S. deputy secretary of state was received by Greek Prime Minister K. Karamanlis. The main talks were held in an atmosphere of absolute secrecy. However, according to information which filtered through to the press, it is possible to judge that the main subject of Christopher's talks was the complete restoration of Greece's military cooperation with the United States and NATO. All the other questions were subordinated to this. As the Athens newspaper ELEVTHEROTIPIA writes, Greece's return to NATO was put forward as the main condition for the granting of U.S. aid to Athens in any form.

As is known, in 1974, after the antigovernment uprising in Cyprus provoked by the U.S. special services, Athens decided to withdraw from NATO. And it was declared at that time that the status of U.S. military bases on Greek territory would be reviewed and that all installations not required for the defense of Greece itself would be dismantled. Four years have gone by. The Greek Armed Forces are gradually returning to joint preparations with NATO. Now, as can be seen, Greece's full return to NATO and the broadening of the activity of U.S. militarist installations in this country are on the agenda. The promise of generous military aid is being used as a lever. It will be recalled that a year ago the United States concluded military assistance agreements with Ankara and Athens. Officially, these agreements have not taken effect yet. They are being kept back as a kind of "bonus."

This development is naturally provoking alarm among broad sections of the Greek public who do not want their country to become a NATO stronghold. Protests are mounting in Greece against concessions to the importunate demands of the North Atlantic strategists. The question of the continued presence of U.S. military bases in the country has once again been raised in the Greek Parliament. Democratic, patriotic forces are demanding an end to the dangerous dependence on the Pentagon and NATO, and that the government's avowed desire to pursue an independent foreign policy course and to develop neighborly relations with all countries be backed up with deeds.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER CALLS FOR END TO CENTO

LD241052Y Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, October 24, TASS--The daily newspaper TERCUMAN carries an article which expresses the thought on the need of disbanding the military bloc of CENTO. This is the conclusion, the article says, drawn by the countries members of that bloc themselves, and there is no need to artificially keep in existence the "cold war" creation. We live in the epoch of relaxation of international tension, the newspaper stresses. In the obtaining conditions CENTO has become a burden for Turkey, which comes out for development of inter-state relations, including with non-aligned countries. The CENTO's days are counted, the article says in conclusion, and the history has already passed its indictment on that bloc. There is no doubt that it will share the lot of another military bloc, SEATO, which ceased to exist last year.

PRETORIA, SALISBURY SURVIVE ON IMPERIALIST BACKING

LD251329Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Condemned by History"]

[Text] The cleansing storms of the national liberation struggle have radically changed the situation on the African Continent. Having for many years borne the colonial fetters of imperialism, Africa has, in only a quarter of a century, advanced to a position of independent development, and most of its peoples have acquired freedom. The assault on the last colonialist and racist strongholds is now being launched in the southern part of the continent. At the 25th CPSU Congress the complete elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and racism was named as one of the most important international tasks.

The fall of the colonial empires has been prepared by the entire course of history. The successes of the African national liberation cause, and those throughout the world, are closely connected with the victory of Great October and the decisive strengthening of the socialist position. The solidarity of the forces of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement serves as a firm foundation for Africa's freedom fighters who are working toward the noblest of goals.

The existence of the shameful regime of apartheid in South Africa, the preservation of the colonial order in Namibia, which has languished for more than two decades under illegal occupation by South African troops, the outrages of the racist authorities in Rhodesia--all this is a challenge to free Africa and all mankind. The black deeds of the white racists have been condemned throughout the world. The United Nations has decided to hold a decade of struggle against racism and racial discrimination (1973-1983). Within the framework of this decade, this year was declared international antiapartheid year. The world is marking it with intensified support for southern African freedom fighters. International conferences held this summer and fall in Geneva, Addis Ababa and Delhi elaborated programs of concrete actions aimed at eradicating racism.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his greetings message to the world conference on the struggle against racism and racial discrimination in Geneva: "The Soviet people resolutely side with forces struggling for the quality of all peoples, against racial and national discrimination and fighting against the preservation of the vestiges of colonialism and racism. They consistently advocate the elimination of the racist regime in Rhodesia and the transfer of full power to the people of Zimbabwe, the complete withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and the elimination of the system of apartheid in South Africa."

Imperialism is the main force preserving colonialism and racism in Africa. Imperialist states need Africa as a rich source of raw materials. It is included in their strategic military plans as a bridgehead for actions against the national liberation movement and the socialist countries that form its vanguard. Reactionary political calculations are connected with attempts to use the complex situation on that continent to fuel international tension and the struggle against detente.

However, in the present situation, when the young African states are ever more actively repulsing colonialist intrigues, it is not easy for the West to shore up its badly shaken positions on the continent or regain the role of arbiter of African destiny. Therefore, the imperialists are having to twist and turn in the attempt to realize their aims, not ruling out direct NATO military interference. One of imperialism's main gambles is supporting the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury as the main bulwark of neocolonialist influence and an obstacle to Africa's positive development.

It is clear to everyone that these regimes, condemned by history, owe their preservation to the extensive military, economic and diplomatic support that the West continues to render them. The imperialist states, headed by the United States, have long been thwarting the adoption of any international sanctions against the southern African racists. Despite a current UN decision embargoing arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa, they are bypassing it and continuing military cooperation with the racists. In the interests of their henchmen in southern Africa, and for their own selfish purposes, the United States and other Western powers are now trying to deprive the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia of the independence for which they have been struggling for many years. The imperialists want to "resolve" the Rhodesian and Namibian questions by neocolonialist methods and to split the ranks of the patriotic forces. They are searching for puppets and colluding with the racist leaders behind the peoples' backs.

The OAU has frequently severely condemned the racist regimes and the West's support of them. At its summit conference this year the OAU again called for the intensification of the struggle to eradicate the vestiges of colonialism and racism in Africa.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries understand the African peoples' aspirations to finally end the imperialist era on their continent. The new USSR Constitution supports the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress. Our country's working people are sympathetically following the selfless struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the patriots of South Africa who are defending the right of their peoples to be the masters of their own destiny.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution proclaim:

Warm greetings to the peoples of Africa struggling against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism and for freedom, national independence and social progress!

Peoples of the world! Step up support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for the complete liquidation of the racist regimes!

SOUTH ASIA

TARAKI CITES SUCCESSES IN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ADDRESS

LD251204Y Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 25, TASS--A meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held here. A report on the work done during the period after the April Revolution was delivered to it by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime-minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Touching on the questions of Afghanistan's foreign policy, he stressed that it was based on principles of peace, respect of national independence and sovereignty, on interference in the domestic affairs of other states. He said that Afghanistan's cooperation with the USSR was developing in the spirit of sincere fraternity and equality.

The speaker noted that important efforts to solve socioeconomic problems were exerted during the period that had elapsed after the revolution. Plans have been drawn up to increase the output of cement and further develop the oil refining industry. 67,000 tons of coal have been extracted, which tops more than three-fold the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Extraction of oil and gas has been increased substantially.

During the period of the people's government, N.M. Taraki said, 110 schools have been built, one million textbooks in the Pushtu, Dari and other languages have been published and distributed, scientific publications with a total edition of 435,000 copies have been prepared and put out, three new colleges for 850 students each have been opened. Three million Afghanis have been allocated for the needs of education.

N.M. Taraki said that smallpox vaccination of the entire population would be completed shortly. Much efforts have been made to treat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases. 200 medical workers have been trained and the cost of medical services has been reduced. An important event was the opening of a children's polyclinic and two pediatrics departments at Kabul hospital.

The government and the Revolutionary Council, he said, devoted much attention to the improvement of the material and social standards of the popular masses. Prices of foodstuffs and prime necessity goods have been scaled down, the wages of low-paid categories of the working people have been raised, the working day has been shortened and the number of workplaces increased. Housing construction is proceeding at an accelerated pace. Trade unions, mass youth and women's organizations have been created in the republic.

BRIEFS

FLOOD RESCUE AID--A flotilla of light rescue motorboats has been sent to India on behalf of the Soviet Government to render aid to the flood victims of West Bengal. Fifteen motorboats have been delivered to the Calcutta airport by a special IL-76 flight. Addressing a ceremony there, G. Majumdar, director of the Civil Defence Board of West Bengal, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Government for its timely assistance. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD]

PHAM VAN DONG'S SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR 'IMPORTANT EVENT'

LD241115Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[M. Ilinskiy commentary: "Vietnam's Active Diplomacy"]

[Text] The courage and steadfastness of the heroic Vietnamese people have earned well-deserved international prestige for Vietnam--the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] now maintains diplomatic relations with more than 100 foreign countries, consistently advocates the development of peaceful, neighborly relations and is making a weighty contribution to the struggle for peace and national independence, democracy and socialism.

It is precisely from this angle that the progressive public is considering the successful trip Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong made to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)--Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. These visits serve as vivid evidence of how the republic is successfully broadening its cooperation with neighboring countries on the basis of friendship, mutual respect, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual advantage. Socialist Vietnam's consistent foreign policy course accords with the peoples' cherished aspiration to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

The Asian democratic press has assessed Pham Van Dong's trip as an important SRV diplomatic initiative designed to strengthen long-term cooperation in various spheres of the economy, science, technology, trade, culture, public health and education. Special emphasis has been laid on a factor that is important for mutual understanding--namely, personal contacts among statesmen from neighboring Asian countries.

The strengthening of neighborliness among the region's countries provokes malice in imperialist circles and among international reaction. The Maoists, for instance, perceive the SRV's development of relations with Southeast Asian countries as a blow to their own chauvinist and hegemonist plans. After all, it is no secret to anyone that Peking's leaders would like to see the whole of Southeast Asia not as a zone of peace but as a sphere of their own absolute influence.

On his return to Hanoi, Pham Van Dong declared that the SRV delegation had successfully fulfilled its mission. A foundation has been laid for neighborliness and cooperation between Socialist Vietnam and the states of Southeast Asia. Socialist Vietnam's new diplomatic initiative is an important international event.

TRUD REPORTS ON MAOIST 'HORRORS' OF CAMBODIAN LIFE

LD251531Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[S. Modenov article in response to reader's letter: "Tragedy in Kampuchea"]

[Text] "What is the internal situation in Kampuchea, whose authorities are carrying out acts of armed provocation against Vietnam?" (S. Chernova, nurse, Vitebsk)

Information: Kampuchea (the former Cambodia) is a state of southern Indochina. Comprising 181,000 square km, it is an agrarian country where approximately 80 percent of the gainfully employed population works in agriculture. Statistics relating to the size of Kampuchea's population need to be seriously amended. The "amendments" arouse anguish and anxiety for the fate of the people and for the future of the nation and country which has become an enormous testing ground for the practical implementation of Maoist doctrines. In June, AFP reported a statement by one of the thousands of Kampuchean refugees. He reported that in 3 years 2.5 million people had been killed or had died of disease or hunger in his motherland!

Perhaps this refugee is for some reason exaggerating the scale of the tragedy. But what he said coincides with many other reports received from that country.

"There has never been a nation," the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN wrote recently, "which has been subjected to such terrible genocide as Kampuchea. With the system existing in Kampuchea and with such a harsh apparatus of repression anyone can be killed at any time and for any reason."

The present Kampuchean leaders have blindly adopted the basic postulates of the "Great Helmsman" and are implementing them with even greater zeal than was the case in China during the notorious "Cultural Revolution." For instance, implementing Mao Tse-tung's slogan that "Villages Surround Cities," they have mounted an extensive campaign to resettle the urban inhabitant in rural areas. The scale of resettlement is so great that, according to eyewitness reports, many large cities now look almost totally uninhabited. Only a few tens of thousands of people now live in Phnom Penh, the country's capital. Yet, 3 years ago there were over 2 million people living there. Higher and secondary educational establishments have been closed. Following the Maoist model, the scientific and technical intelligentsia is being subjected to physical destruction or persecution.

In the evenings the inhabitants are forbidden to leave their houses and are not allowed to talk to other people. The population has been split into working teams of men, women and children. Man and wife most often work apart and seldom see each other. Even to marry, young people must obtain the local authorities' permission. Money has been abolished in the country. And for their hard labor people receive only small portions of rice with boiled vegetables and one set of clothing (shirt and pants) a year.

"All 345 people in my village were fed together," (sem damavong), a 26 year-old student who fled to Thailand, says. "For the slightest mistake a punishment was imposed, in particular food was withheld. Those who made three small mistakes were killed. For serious misdemeanors, like conducting propaganda against the new regime, people were killed on the spot.

At the political meetings held every 10 days we could only listen. We could not criticize or make suggestions." A recording of the talk with the refugee was submitted to a session of the UN Human Rights Commission's Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities held from 28 August - 15 September in Geneva. Evidence from the 33-year-old (Mat Yuk Klin), a former inhabitant of Oddar Meanchey Province, was also submitted.

"For the 800 people living in our village," he said, "we received 18 tins of rice a day. In the 3 days before I fled to Thailand I saw reprisals carried out against 25 families. In all 60-70 people were killed.

"In my village there were no concepts like human rights or a system of justice. Only two rights existed there--the right to work and the right to be killed."

Exposing the essence of the Kampuchean leaders' unpopular course, NHAN DAN noted: "In subjecting their nation to the horrors of genocide the Kampuchean ruling circles have totally become the instrument of people pursuing great-power expansionism. Kampuchea has become a new type of colony, worse than under the Lon Nol regime."

While pursuing a policy of terror and repression within the country, in the international arena, taking as a basis the Maoist proposition of the need to maintain world tension, they have embarked on a path of aggression toward neighboring states, particularly Vietnam. The malicious anti-Vietnamese propaganda ballyhoo, encroachments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's territorial integrity and the brutal murders of the peaceful inhabitants of Vietnamese border settlements are the facets of this pernicious course.

It is no secret that without incitement and support from Peking, Kampuchea would not have made up its mind to embark on such a reckless policy toward Socialist Vietnam. And although the authorities there try to present Kampuchea as a state where an attempt toward creating some special form of socialism is being implemented, the events taking place within the country and on the border with Socialist Vietnam attest that Kampuchea has essentially become a blind tool for implementing the Maoists' great-power expansionist concepts.

"We absolutely must acquire Southeast Asia," Mao Tse-tung said. What is happening in Kampuchea today illustrates the fate which the "Great Helmsman" was preparing for the peoples of the countries of this region. The Khmer people's tragedy is a warning of the dangerous consequences of Peking's current policy in the international arena.

USSR, DPRK SIGN PUBLIC HEALTH COOPERATION ACCORD

SK231316Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 21 Oct 78 SK

[Report on the signing ceremony of the USSR-DPRK public health cooperation agreement and talks by USSR Minister of Health Petrovskiy and leader of the DPRK public health delegation Comrade Pak Myong-pin, DPRK minister of public health. Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, also attended the signing ceremony].

[Excerpts] This cooperation plan anticipates expansion of the cooperation between the public health workers of our two nations, exchanges of experiences in the clinical and general medical fields, scientific research data and related publications.

Petrovskiy delivered a brief speech at the signing ceremony: Dear Korean comrades: I am pleased to meet you today on the occasion of the signing of the cooperation plan for the public health sector. This plan shows that overall relationships between our two nations, including those in the medical sector, are solidfying and developing.

Next, Minister Pak Myong-Pin said: During our visit, we signed the 1978-79 public health cooperation plan which will benefit and enhance the cooperation between our two nations. I firmly believe that this cooperation plan will mutually benefit, solidify and develop the friendship and cooperative relations between the medical workers of our two nations.

A friendly talk then followed between Petrovskiy and the DPRK guests led by Public Health Minister Pak Myong-pin.

The comrades of the DPRK summarized their 10-day stay in our country during the talk. Comrade Pak Myong-pin, DPRK minister of public health, said: We have toured many places, including public health organizations, scientific research institutes. and exchanged our views with fraternal Soviet medical workers.

Petrovskiy then spoke to the Korean guests: I am happy to note that your visit to our country has been successful. We made every effort to enable the members of the fraternal DPRK delegation to discuss the working level of Soviet medical organizations, research projects carried out by our scholars, hospital facilities and the edicational system for cadre training. We believe that you had the opportunity to sufficiently observe how medical service is being carried out in our country during your tour of Moscow and ten other republics and the medical facilities in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Azerbiajan.

There are many similar tasks before the scholars of our two nations. I had this feeling when I visited the DPRK last year. Great attention is given to the public health sector in your country as in the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is worthwhile to mutually exchange our experiences.

BRIEF

JAPAN'S MATSUNAE HONORED--By decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Order of Friendship has been awarded to Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Japanese association for cultural relations with foreign countries and rector of Tokai University. This is to mark his active work in developing friendly ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD]

KOMMUNIST INTERVIEWS FIDEL CASTRO TO MARK REVOLUTION

LD232142Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee, has published an interview given by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, to the journal's special correspondent Oleg Darusenkov.

The 20th anniversary of the first socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere will be observed on January 1, 1979, KOMMUNIST writes. The interview with Fidel Castro is published on the eve of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution of which the revolution in Cuba was a powerful echo in the American Continent.

In his interview with Darusenkov Fidel Castro told about some of the aspects of the Cuban revolution and about how he himself adopted communist views.

Fidel Castro said that anticommunism springs from ignorance. On the other hand, socialist and communist views rest on knowledge, on political understanding. Socialism in itself is very attractive.

"Let us take, for instance, the comrades with whom I stormed Moncada. They were not Marxists or communists. They were ordinary working people. But as soon as they were given proper material, a Marxist interpretation of problems, they immediately showed interest in them. They began to realise that earlier they were politically ignorant and that Marxism is the sunray which makes all problems clear. What was obscure to them before was now quickly grasped by them through the prism of class struggle, through the prism of views on the exploitation of man by man.

"Indeed, Marxist-Leninist teaching is exceedingly rich in content. We are, of course, much stronger than our capitalist adversaries as far as doctrine is concerned. Socialism and Marxism-Leninism are very attractive not only theoretically but also morally. One has only to listen to what our people say when they are talked to today concerning capitalism. In short, anticommunism was so to say, a varnish on the ignorance of people while socialism has deep roots and is lodged in the minds and culture of people."

"I think," Castro went on, "that in the Soviet Union too when [word indistinct] were beginning the struggle for socialism, only an insigificant minority of people actually knew what socialism was theoretically. And a similar process took place there when the peasants were given land, when peace was gained and when workers took over the means of production.

"To mention one more example, a similar thing must happen in Ethiopia, and in Angola, too. Are there many people there who think in terms of Marxism-Leninism? No, there are not. There are very few of them. But what does, say, MPLA mean? It means independence, freedom and social justice.

"It seems to me that in all revolutionary processes factual transformations precede political culture and political understanding among the masses. Therein lies the essence of the great significance of revolutionary programs. The programs of revolutionary parties should express the sentiments, wishes and aspirations of the masses. A program is good if it puts forward demands which accord with the aspirations of the masses and which is feasible in a given concrete situation."

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 16 Oct

LD231201Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Ignacio Silva-Sucre, Venezuelan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 16 October.

CPSU NATIONAL, LOCAL LEADERS SIGN MIKOYAN OBITUARY

LD260801Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Obituary: "Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan"]

[Text] Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, active participant in the revolutionary movement, prominent state and party worker and CPSU member since 1915, died on 21 October 1978 at the age of 82.

A. I. Mikoyan was born on 25 November 1895 in the village of Sanain, Alaverdskiy Rayon, Armenia, the son of a carpenter and worker. From his youth he was actively involved in the revolutionary movement and devoted his entire life to the Leninist party's cause and the struggle for the working people's happiness.

In 1917-1920 A. I. Mikoyan played an active part in the work of Transcaucasus Bolshevik organizations and in establishing and consolidating Soviet power in Azerbaijan. In 1920 the party sent A. I. Mikoyan to Nizhniy Novgorod to lead the provincial party organization, and in spring 1922 he was sent to Rostov-na-Donu, where he worked at first as secretary of the Central Committee Southeastern Bureau and later as secretary of the North Caucasus Regional Party Committee.

From 1926 A. I. Mikoyan was people's commissar for foreign and domestic trade, then people's commissar for supply, people's commissar for the food industry, and from 1937 deputy chairman of the USSR Council of People's Commissars. In these posts he showed himself to be a great organizer and economic worker, with a deep understanding of problems of economic development.

In the Great Patriotic War A. I. Mikoyan was a member of the USSR State Defense Committee. He took part in resolving important questions of supplying the Soviet Army with everything necessary to defeat the enemy, and devoted considerable strength and energy to restoring the war-ravaged national economy.

From 1946 A. I. Mikoyan was deputy chairman, and from 1955 first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. At the same time, until 1949 he worked as minister of foreign trade, and from 1953 as USSR minister of trade.

In 1964-1965 A. I. Mikoyan was chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from December 1965 to July 1974 a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A. I. Mikoyan was elected a delegate to many party congresses. From the 12th congress he was a member of the Central Committee, from 1926 a candidate member of the Politburo, and from 1935 a member of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Politburo. Then from 1952-1966 he was member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium.

A. I. Mikoyan was many times elected a member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, and later the USSR Central Executive Committee. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet from the first to the eighth convocations.

A. I. Mikoyan's services were valued highly by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and won six Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Red Banner and other medals.

The shining memory of Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan will always be preserved in Soviet people's hearts.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, K.T. Mazurov, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, Ya. P. Ryabov, K.V. Rusakov, G.P. Sizov, N.A. Tikhonov, A.I. Struyev, N.S. Patolichev, M.P. Georgadze, K.S. Demirchyan, E.A. Shevardnadze, B.Ye Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, I.Kh. Bagramyan, N.P. Bogdanov, A.F. Gorkin and P.N. Pospelov.

Attend Funeral

LD251440Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Muscovites today saw off on his last journey Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, an active participant in the revolutionary movement, one of the leading statesmen and party workers, and a member of the CPSU since 1915. The hall is in funeral garb. On a pedestal lies the coffin containing the body of the deceased. There are wreaths from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries, departments and public organizations, and from relatives and friends. On (?a cushion) are the gold Hammer and Sicle medal and the orders and medals with which the veteran of the Communist Party was decorated. Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Ustinov and Ponomarev came to bid Anastas Ivanovich farewell. Also in the guard of honor were Niyazbekov and Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Tikhonov, Baybakov, Dymshits, Katushev, Kirillin, Lesechko, Martynov, Novikov, Nuriyev and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR ministers, party, state and public figures and veterans of the party. The funeral watch also included members of a delegation from the Armenian SSR, led by Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

More and more wreaths are being brought into the hall, from the Central Committees of the communist parties and the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Armenian SSR; from the Moscow Gorkom and from the Moscow City Soviet; from the Moscow Obkom and from the Moskovskaya Oblast Soviet. Thousands of Muscovites passed in mournful silence before the coffin of Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan. A funeral meeting was held at the Novodevichiy cemetery. The speakers stressed that Mikoyan had dedicated his whole life to the cause of the Leninist party and to the struggle for the working people's happiness. The bright memory of Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet people.

LOCAL PARTY LEADERS ATTEND KOMSOMOL ANNIVERSARY SESSIONS

Rashidov in Tashkent

LD251850Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In Tashkent today there was a joint solemn meeting of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee and the Tashkent city and oblast committees of the Komsomol devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

LD251856Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and the Kiev city and oblast committees of the Komsomol devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol took place in Kiev today. The participants in the meeting and all Komsomol members of the republic were warmly greeted by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

Aliyev in Baku

LD252204Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] At a festive meeting in Baku, representatives of Azerbaijan's Komsomol organizations reported on their achievements on the shockwork watch of the 5-year plan and the labor exploits of the oilworkers and the cotton growers. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

PARTY, MILITARY LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF AIRCRAFT DESIGNER

LD231239Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Obituary of Vladimir Mikhaylovich Myasishchev]

[Excerpts] On 14 October 1978 Hero of Socialist Labor Prof Vladimir Mikhaylovich Myasishchev, general designer, communist, doctor of technical sciences, Lenin Prize winner and honored scientific and technical worker of the RSFSR, died suddenly at age 77. The aircraft industry has lost an outstanding aircraft designer in V.M. Myasishchev. V.M. Myasishchev was born 28 September 1902 in the city of Yefremova, Tulskaya Oblast, into the family of an official, and in 1926 he graduated from the Moscow Higher Technical College. During the Great Patriotic War the collective led by V.M. Myasishchev insured the series production of PYE-2 bombers and a number of modifications. The great scientific erudition, creative daring in solving complex technical problems and brilliant organizational ability of V.M. Myasishchev were displayed particularly graphically in the postwar years while creating new military aircraft, which contributed substantially to improving the defense capability of our motherland. His talent as an outstanding aircraft designer developed in this work.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, Ya.P. Ryabov, L.V. Smirnov, I.D. Serbin, V.A. Kazakov, S.A. Afanasyev, V.V. Bakhiryev, B.P. Bugayev, M.V. Yegorov, S.A. Zverev, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.I. Shokin, G.A. Titov, V.I. Konotop, S.L. Sokolov, V.G. Kulikov, N.V. Ogarkov, A.I. Kolkunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, N.N. Alekseyev, I.S. Silayev, M.S. Mikhaylov, A.V. Bolbot, N.A. Dondukov, M.A. Ilin, I.A. Salashchenko, Yu.A. Zateykin, I.M. Burov, M.N. Mishuk, V.V. Reshetnikov, O.K. Antonov, R.A. Belyakov, P.D. Grushin, G.V. Novoshilov, A.A. Tupolev, Ye.A. Ivanov, A.S. Yakovlev, N.D. Kuznetsov, A.M. Lyulka, P.A. Polesov, G.P. Svishchev, S.M. Shlyakhtenko, V.T. Ivanov, V.F. Leontyev

'BOTTLENECKS' REVEALED BY CSA REPORT ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD261099Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "At the Finish of a Shock Year"]

[Excerpt] Our industry's latest successes are evidenced by the USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of fulfillment of the state plan in the first 9 months of the year. Having developed socialist competition widely, industrial workers successfully fulfilled the set targets. The plan was overfulfilled in terms of the volume of output sales and production of most types of products. The increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year amounted to 4.8 percent, and the increase in average daily production--5.1 percent.

These successes were achieved, above all, through the steady growth of social labor productivity and further scientific and technical progress in all production sectors. Labor productivity rose 3.5 percent. Of the entire increase in industrial output 75 percent was secured as a result of this. There were improved indicators for the technical and economic level of production and for output produced. Production of more than 2,000 new types of products was assimilated and begun. The volume of output of the highest quality category increased by one-third.

However significant our successes might be, we cannot rest content with this. Not to be content with what has been achieved, to go further without fail and strive for more without fail--that is what V.I. Lenin taught. That is what the party teaches, concentration attention on unresolved problems and "bottlenecks" in the national economy.

The results of the first 9 months show that skillful use is still not being made of existing reserves everywhere. Certain production associations and enterprises did not fulfill the targets for production and delivery of the prescribed range of output of the proper quality or for labor productivity growth. There is a particularly large number of such collectives in the coal industry, nonferrous metallurgy and certain other sectors. The plan for production of coal, finished rolled ferrous metals, AC electric motors, commercial timber, cement, prefabricated ferroconcrete, textiles, china and earthenware and certain other types of output was underfulfilled.

At the finish of the year it is necessary to carefully analyze the results of past work, to eliminate "bottlenecks" and to formulate and implement measures insuring the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges by every labor collective. It must be borne in mind that the end of the year falls in the difficult winter period. Therefore it is essential to insure the preparation of all production sectors for winter and to expend carefully every ton of fuel and every kilowatt-hour of electricity.

Every final quarter of the year has one other special feature. While concentrating efforts on the successful fulfillment of plan targets, we must not forget the long term; we must keep in mind the new year's work. Socioeconomic development plans are now being drawn up in all sectors for the fourth year of the 5-year plan. Many collectives are advancing counterplans. It is important to take all existing reserves carefully into account when determining future targets.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES ROSTOV SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC TASKS

LD251103Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report on speech by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "The Plan Is a Law for Everyone"]

[Text] As has already been reported, an all-union seminar to study experience accumulated in competition to work without laggardness, convened by the CPSU Central Committee, was held in Rostov-na-Donu 10-11 October. The party Central Committee's great attention to this competition is no accident. The comprehensive competition, absorbing many important initiatives and embracing a wide system of organizational, technical, economic and educational measures, insures a sharp improvement in work at all levels of production and the introduction of underlying reserves for the unconditional fulfillment of plans in all technical and economic indicators.

Opening the seminar, I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, conveyed to its participants cordial greetings and good wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who evaluated highly the experience of the Rostov working people and expressed confidence that it will receive a broad response in the country. An abridged version of Comrade Kapitonov's speech at the seminar in Rostov-na-Donu follows:

The efforts of the party and all the Soviet people are now focused on successfully fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The policy formulated by the congress is being consistently implemented. This is expressed above all in the dynamic development of our economy, the further increase in Soviet people's prosperity, the strengthening of our motherland's defense might and the increase in its international prestige.

So far, the 10th 5-Year Plan has been filled with years of outstanding political events. The other day the country marked the first anniversary of the new USSR Constitution. As a result of widespread competitition to achieve a worthy greeting for that noteworthy date, more than 10,000 enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, about 265,000 shops, teams and livestock units and over 5 million working people fulfilled targets for 3 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

The 25th congress set a task of tremendous national economic importance--to insure a decisive increase in efficiency and quality in all sectors of the economy and at every enterprise in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Highly efficient work is necessary to accurately fulfill plan targets at all levels of social production.

Party resolutions and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have comprehensively formulated questions of improving planning and strengthening plan discipline. They are directly related to the subject of our seminar. We will obviously be acting correctly if we devote our main attention to the practical implementation of party instructions in this sphere. The struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 5-year plan targets has now entered its decisive phase.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has profoundly substantiated the conclusion that the plan is the main instrument for implementing the party's economic policy. With our tremendous scale of production and in the conditions of steadily developing specialization and production sharing, strict observance of plan discipline assumes exceptional significance. [paragraph continues]

The demand for unconditional fulfillment of the plan must guide the life and activity of every party organization and labor collective. The party considers it necessary to inculcate in all cadres--from worker to leader--high personal responsibility for the fulfillment of targets.

Unfortunately not all leaders yet show such a responsible attitude. This is indicated by the fact that in 8 months of the current year 10 percent of associations and industrial enterprises in the country did not fulfill plans for output sales. Some leaders, as soon as they see the intensive nature of targets, start making requests for changes. Instead of getting on with the job and mobilizing collectives, they haunt the thresholds of ministries and departments in Moscow. These requests are often supported by party organs and at higher economic levels. As a result, the plan loses its mobilizing force and becomes a screen to cover shortcomings in work. Such instances must be assessed in a principled way.

In increasing exactingness for the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets, party organizations must put a decisive end to instances of individual working people trying to create the appearance of prosperity by means of write-ups and distorted returns. The role of state and departmental control bodies and primary party organizations in this matter must be significantly strengthened.

Fundamental significance for all our party, soviet, trade union and economic cadres and for ministries, departments and planning organs is attached to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on the inadmissability of dividing plan indicators into "main" and "secondary" indicators. He stressed that the plan can only be considered fulfilled if targets on all the indicators are fulfilled.

This requires, I would say, a serious restructuring of the working people's way of thinking, a new approach to assessing the results of economic activity. It is no secret that the work of enterprises is still frequently judged mainly in terms of output sales. One loses sight of indicators on labor productivity, product cost and quality and the assimilation of new machinery. It is clear that this approach is obsolete and does not accord with the party's policy of increasing production efficiency.

Party committees have every opportunity to investigate economic questions skillfully, reach the heart of the matter, and control the activity of economic leaders. More than 70 percent of obkom, kraykom and union republic CP Central Committee secretaries and 60 percent of gorkom, raykom and okruzkhom secretaries are now specialists in various economic sectors. More than two-thirds of republican, kray and oblast party committee members and nearly 94 percent of executives in the party apparatus have some higher education.

Using these tremendous forces correctly, party committees could have a better influence on all aspects of economic activity. In this connection it is important to increase the effectiveness of party committees monitoring of progress in fulfilling plans. We must strive to insure that production is free from interruptions and stoppages, that greater attention is devoted to qualitative indicators and that monitoring is combined with calling violators of plan discipline strictly to account.

Among Rostov working people it is possible to note efficient organization, involvement of the aktiv and an immediacy, which make it possible to promptly note any lags and stoppages and to take the necessary action. It is also helpful that the Rostovskaya Oblast party organization is working constantly to improve the forms and methods of running the economy and is intensifying supervision over plan fulfillment in labor productivity, new equipment, prime cost and so forth.

The work of bringing lagging sectors up to the standards of leading sectors is proceeding in line with current requirements. The force and effectiveness of socialist competition at the current stage, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, do not lie in individual, albeit high, achievements and records. They lie in insuring that every collective works without laggards, efficiently and with coordination.

Particular mention should be made of the observance of contractual discipline and commitments involved in delivering output to consumers. This is a national economic task of tremendous importance. We must not be satisfied with the situation, for some party and soviet organs ignore instances when economic chiefs violate contractual discipline in pursuing their own interests and dispatch output to other than the proper consignees. Such manifestations upset plan deliveries and foster an improper attitude toward resolving statewide tasks in cadres. In the conditions of a unified national economic complex instances of local favoritism and excessive attention to departmental interests are particularly intolerable and they must be given a strict party appraisal.

The 25th party congress pointed out that an efficient system of material and moral incentive is needed in conjunction with strict and inevitable sanctions for violations of plan and contractual discipline. This year a new procedure has been introduced for assessing the work of enterprises and rewarding economic chiefs, depending on the fulfillment of delivery plans according to economic contracts.

Party committees must insure that these provisions are well explained in collectives. They must pay greater attention to enterprise services that directly influence the prompt fulfillment of orders, make appropriate adjustments in the conditions of socialist competition, and develop more wisely various forms of labor collaboration with subcontractors.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev constantly emphasizes that it is always necessary to see the final results of the work in hand and to keep the 5-year plan as a whole in the forefront of attention. Higher rates of production growth have been set for the last years of the 5-year plan. Thus it is necessary everywhere right now to devise and implement the necessary organizational, political and economic measures aimed at achieving them.

Special attention must be paid to drawing up and adopting counterplans and socialist pledges for 1979. Such work is extensively underway in the country. It is important to insure that counterplans are aimed at seeking and introducing into production inner resources. They insure overfulfillment of 5-year plan targets.

In the final analysis the fate of national economic plans is decided in labor collectives. Where party organizations function as their political nucleus and driving force, and resolve all questions of organizing and educating people, we have stable and constant economic successes.

This was convincingly reaffirmed during the Central Committee discussion of the K.E. Voroshilov Turbomotornyy Zavod production association (Sverdlovsk) party organization's work in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The main conclusion from this resolution for all party committees is that it is necessary to shift even more persistently the center of gravity in work directly to primary party organizations and to help them in practice to combine party policy with the vital creative work of the masses.

An election campaign is currently underway within the party. It is essential that it be conducted at all levels in an organized fashion aiming at successful implementation of tasks set by the party and mobilization of communists for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges adopted by collectives for 1978 and the 5-year plan as a whole. The election campaign must be used to wage more extensively the struggle for an increase in the political awareness and civic responsibility of communists, our cadres and all working people for strengthening discipline and improving work quality. It is important to direct the weapon of criticism at uncovering and eliminating existing shortcomings and to insure that the opinion and will of communists gain widest expression at meetings and conferences.

During the elections great attention must be paid to implementing tasks connected with intensifying the work of saving fuel and electricity. As you know, this question is extremely important. It is necessary to generalize all proposals from working people and to outline and implement practical steps to achieve real results in the current year.

The Central Committee proceeds on the basis that such a tested method of improving matters as the study and dissemination of leading experience will also prove effective on this occasion. We have every reason to consider that this seminar will be held in a creative and businesslike fashion. It will play a positive role in the implementation of the plans for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole, and in implementing the party's economic policy and the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee!

SOLOMENTSEV SPEAKS AT RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD252050Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the RSFSR Council of Ministers today discussed the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the republic's economic and social development and state budget for the first 9 months of this year. It was noted that new targets were reached in the economic and social development of the RSFSR. The 9-month plan for marketing volume was fulfilled; the increase in industrial production compared with the same period last year amounted to 4.6 percent. Labor productivity in industry increased by 3.7 percent. A total of 23.4 million square meters of housing were put into use as a result of state capital investment, as well as a large number of social, cultural and amenities projects.

The republic's state budget for profits was fulfilled over the 9 months.

At the same time the meeting noted shortcomings in the fulfillment of the plan and budget of the RSFSR. The RSFSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent upon heads of ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of ASSR's, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and the Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms to analyze the results of plan and budget fulfillment in the 9 months. They must work out and implement measures to eliminate during the remainder of this year the shortcomings that were allowed to occur in the work to fulfill plans for production and delivery of products, growth of labor productivity, putting basic funds into operation and other indices.

Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

HARVEST 'NEARLY COMPLETE', PLOWING CONTINUING

LD252152Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The gathering in of the harvest is nearly complete at the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Over the past week, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today, subar beet has been dug up on over 500,000 hectares. This high rate of harvesting will enable the work to be completed in the next 5 days. The laying-in of seeds for this crop is proceeding successfully. The harvesting of potatoes has been completed on 3 million hectares, and the threshing of rice, buckwheat and millet is nearing completion. The growers of the Fast East are successfully harvesting soybeans. The main areas sown to this crop are concentrated in that zone. Some 20 percent of the soya harvest remains to be gathered. To date the cotton growing republics have delivered to procurement centers 7.8 million tons of raw cotton. Machinery is now being used to the maximum in the fields. About 65 and 70 percent of the cotton is being gathered by machine. Some 36 million hectares have been sown to winter crops. Sowing is in progress in the southernmost part of the country. The pace of plowing winter fallow has been sharply increased of late. Plowing has now taken place on 91 million hectares.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY GROUP VIEWS RECENT FIELDWORK

LD251924Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] We begin the bulletin with news of fieldwork. Observer Aleksandr Ruvinskiy is at the microphone:

It is autumn, and the impending cold weather is hastening the harvest. How can the work be done rapidly and with minimum losses? This was the subject of discussion at a session of USSR Ministry of Agriculture's operations group. The participants noted with satisfaction that the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers on raising procurement prices for certain types of agricultural produce will facilitate a further rise in output of meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes and raw material for light industry.

Some of the results of fieldwork in recent days were summed up at the session. The weather has not pleased the farm workers, but quite a bit has been done. First of all, it was noted that work has gone much better in the sugar beet fields. One-sixth of the entire root crop has been dug up in a week. Until recently, specialists were very concerned about the sugar beet seed situation. The subject was discussed at previous sessions, emergency measures were taken, and now the situation has been corrected. It should be possible to complete beet lifting everywhere by 1 November. However, there is still a considerable quantity of beets still to be removed from fields where it has been stacked. It was also stressed that in the culminating stage of the harvest, it is particularly important to protect against losses. All fields left free after digging up the beets must only be used for plowing up as winter fallow. [words indistinct].

There are also other questions currently concerning rural workers. One of these is the situation with respect to the plowing of winter fallow. At the beginning of autumn, a noticeable lag in carrying out this work was permitted to accumulate. The crop ripened late, and naturally the fields were not cleared at once. Now the rate of plowing has become much higher, but in order to correct the situation it must be increased still further. This work is being delayed also by the unserviceability of a large number of powerful plowing tractors.

In conclusion, a brief account of progress in other work: Potato lifting is virtually completed. A few hundred thousand hectares remain to be sown with winter crops, which now cover 36 million hectares. Harvesting of sunflowers, soybeans, rice and certain other crops is continuing on the farms.

SUNFLOWER SEED, BEET, RICE DELIVERIES REPORTED IN UKRAINE

AU251400 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 24 October reports that "Khersonskaya Oblast farmers are successfully fulfilling socialist pledges for sunflower seed sales to the state. They have delivered to the fatherland's granaries 95,200 tons of seeds against the 93,000 tons pledged. The sale of seeds is continuing." Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 25 October reckons that Crimean farms have already delivered to the state 2 million puds of rice. At the same time they are completing the corn harvest. According to the same newscast, the area of sugar beets dug in the Ukraine as a whole has exceed 1.6 million hectares, or more than 90 percent of the total.

MEASURES URGED TO RECTIFY INEFFICIENCIES IN AGRICULTURE

LD251351Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by P. Makarenkov, secretary of the Smolenskiy CPSU Obkom: "With Knowledge of the Task, With Precise Calculation"]

[Excerpts] The Communist Party's present agrarian policy reflects the new conditions and requirements of socialist society. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. They elaborate an all-embracing, long-term program for the development of the country's agriculture, including in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, which is to become a region of highly developed cropgrowing and stockraising.

The program is complex and involves many plans. The first step in implementing it requires the strengthening of the material and technical base of agricultural production. Much has already been done in this direction, which can be clearly seen from the example of Smolenskaya Oblast. In the 4 years since the adoption by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of the resolution "on measures to further develop the agriculture of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone," fixed productive capital from sovkhozes and kolkhozes has increased by 52 percent and has exceeded R45,000 per 100 hectares of agricultural land. Power available to labor and the use of electricity in production have increased by almost 50 percent.

The state appropriated the resources for the development of the oblast's agriculture in the 10th 5-year Plan twice as much than in the previous 5 years. The material and technical base of sovkhozes and kolkhozes is being further developed as a result of the implementation of measures formulated by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum. The skillful, efficient use of these resources is now becoming a top priority task. The efforts of Smolenskaya Oblast agricultural workers, the party organization and local soviets are focused on accomplishing it. We can already see the first results.

But of course, all this is only the beginning of a sharp upsurge. Smolenskaya Oblast agricultural workers are still far from obtaining maximum advantage from the rich potential created by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state. A tremendous amount of work lies ahead, in which it is very important to skillfully combine the persistent fulfillment of current tasks with the long term, and to work today to lay the foundations for future successes.

The future of every sovkhoz, kolkhoz and interfarm association is reflected in production and social development plans. But are all the growth potentials of agricultural production always taken fully into account in these documents? An affirmative answer cannot be given to that question. Often all existing reserves are not taken into account on farms. At the same time there are questions whose resolution does not--or not always--depend on farm leaders and local planning organs.

The 5-year plans for sovkhozes and kolkhozes take into account only poorly--and sometimes not at all--the potential for increasing production and food products and raw materials which are opened up with the introduction of new machines and mechanisms assimilated by industry; and the properties of future fertilizers, herbicides, fodder microadditives and other chemicals, as well as the raising of selectionists of higher yield agricultural crops and high productivity animals, are not taken into account. This happens because leaders and specialists do not have complete and reliable information on when, how much and what new machines, organic fertilizers, fodder concentrates, seed and animal farms will receive during the 5-year plan. The absence of such information means that farms are not prepared in good time to exploit the potential opened up by new instruments and means of production and do not obtain the effect they are counting on.

Material and technical supply to sovkhozes and kolkhozes is carried out, as a rule, according to their yearly orders. This procedure may be convenient for supply, industrial and other organizations, but does not help in strengthening plan foundations in agricultural production and in developing it efficiently. Not knowing what they may be offered the following year, farm leaders often take what is already out of date, and also meet with great difficulties in training cadres.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum ordered that all sovkhozes and kolkhozes must receive a single plan for the procurement of agricultural products for the 5-year plan, broken down into years. That means that farms will have to have the same kind of production plan. But what kind of document will that be, if it is not known how the farms material and technical base will develop? It seems that the whole system of material and technical supply planning for agricultural enterprises must be brought into line with the new tasks. In other words, conditions must be created for farm leaders, collectives and local planning organs to be able to plan agricultural development with consideration for the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience, fully aware of the material and technical supplies available for the 5-year plan.

I would also like to mention another consideration. In connection with the great changes taking place on farms of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, the time has evidently come to review existing procedures for supplying its farms with tractors and agricultural vehicles.

Until now planning and supply organizations have used the old system of calculating the power available for sovhozes and kolkhozes without weighing the capacity per unit of machinery. Which leads to farms being saturated with low capacity machinery and does not promote the rapid growth of labor productivity. In planning the production of machinery for the countryside, the increase in demand for agricultural production, as well as the rate of rural population migration, must be taken into account (both are well known!) This method of calculation will inevitably lead to the conclusion that the Non-Chernozem Zone must be supplied with machines that would enable one machine operator to accomplish the work now done by three or even four people.

Farm leaders compiling production development plans are frequently not well informed on the designs of ministries and departments with whose enterprises they are associated one way or another. Yet the actions of these enterprises sometimes have a negative effect on the fulfillment of sovkhoz and kolkhoz plans, despite the good intentions of the leaders of these organizations, and are detrimental to agriculture.

Thus the RSFSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry is implementing a policy of constructing big modern dairies and is closing its separator centers in villages at the same time. The economic basis for this practice seems very firm: Labor intensiveness is reduced, costs fall, labor productivity and profitability rise. Yes, but only at dairy industry enterprises. The farms' expenditure on output sales is not reduced, and usually it rises, since the distance involved in milk deliveries is sometimes increased by dozens of kilometers.

There is another, equally substantial aspect. When processing enterprises in villages close, specialists usually leave them, as do their families. The shortfall in the sovkhoz and kolkhoz work force is thereby exacerbated and the former producers of agricultural produce become consumers.

Incidentally, the trend toward locating enterprises servicing agricultural production in cities has spread increasingly in recent years. Selkhoztekhnika departments and construction, roads, irrigation, agronomical and other organizations are located in cities. Ministry and department leaders are trying to prove the expediency of this distribution because, according to them, it is cheaper than creating them in villages. But again, this is only in terms of departmental interests. This practice is often detrimental to agriculture.

I want to specify that I am talking of a trend. In actual fact, in each individual case it is necessary to reach a decision based on specific conditions. But under all circumstances the problem must be examined comprehensively and resolved in such a way as to insure the successful implementation of the main task for which the enterprise is created: boosting agriculture and reducing the cost of producing a particular type of output.

And now the economic aspect of the problem. The same RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry has taken on the centralized supply of milk to plants from stock-raising complexes, large-scale farmsteads and collection points. It has been proved that this method reduces transportation expenditure. This expenditure really has been reduced, but only for the ministry. The point is that when separation points existed, the farms, when delivering milk there by their own transport facilities, hauled it back on these facilities. Now empty cars are returning to the dairy plants. Thus for many farms the saving for the ministry has involved additional expenditures. And after all, the plans of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes did envisage a reduction in the prime cost of stock-raising output.

The party and soviet organs of the Smolensk area are also displaying increased concern for the satisfaction of rural workers' housing and consumer services requirements and increased cultural needs. Cultural and consumer services construction in the countryside is one of the most long-term factors, and it largely determines agricultural production development rates.

In a word, one more sector--"sociocultural consumer services" [sotskultbyt"]--is growing, and growing very rapidly, in the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. A problem is also emerging with it--how to service this complex sector. In some places the sovkhozes and kolkhozes are already beginning to form "municipal facilities" with their own staff of electricians, sanitary engineers, plumbers, gas workers, boilermen and engineers and are creating repair teams and road repair services. All this leads to the dissipation of forces and funds.

But should agricultural enterprises, whose main task is to produce food and raw material for light industry, provide themselves with such services? These services divert people and material funds from the basic production facility. And after all, they will have to be expanded still further in the future. So is it not more expedient to steer a course even now toward creating and consolidating specialized, financially autonomou organizations of the local soviets of people's deputies, which would release the sovkhozes and kolkhozes from responsibility for roads, electric power grids, water pipelines, sewage and so forth? This path seems to us the most expedient.

At the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking of the need for further improvement of the economic mechanism, an improvement designed to insure further development of agriculture, cited among other questions the planning and improvement of mutual relations between all the sectors comprising the agroindustrial complex. The solution of the questions touched on in this article, I am convinced--as are many agricultural workers directly involved in its planning--would promote the fulfillment of the set task.

MINISTRY REPORTS ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT IN RSFSR

LD251545Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture survey: "Important Matter for the Livestock Raisers"]

[Text] The resultsof the RSFSR livestock raisers' work for the first 9 months of this year have been summed up. They attest to the further development of this very important agricultural production sector, the increase of all types of livestock and poultry, and the increase in output procurements. Socialist competition has been improved to a qualitatively new stage. Supporting the initiative of Rostov's "Gigant" Sovkhoz, the farmstead and complex workers are striving not only to fulfill the targets of the third year of the 5-year plan and to meet their debts from previous years, but also to sell the state as much high-quality output as possible.

The fruitful work of the collective of the Lipitino farmstead of the "Zavety Ilicha" Sovkhoz, Stupinskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast, can serve as a remarkable example in this respect. Formerly this farm was of no particular distinction in the Moscow area. But its workers, displaying a creative appraoch toward the matter, were able to find many reserves and put them into operation. The results were not slow in having an effect. During the pasturing period the milk increase averaged 349 kg per cow, and since the beginning of the year 3546 kg of high fat milk have been obtained from each cow. Compared with the previous year, the cows' productivity has increased by an average of 666 kg.

The good initiative of the farmstead's collective has met with a response. Militant competition has been launched in all farms of the Moscow area to increase the productivity of the dairy herd, and the communists are acting as its organizers. In 9 months 1.27 million tons of milk and 194,000 tons of livestock and poultry meat have been delivered to the state.

The livestock raisers of Krasnodarskiy Kray have also worked well in the past 9 months. The productivity of cows here averaged 2,100 kg, 35 kg more than in the corresponding period last year. Indicators on the farmsteads and complexes of Stavropolskiy and Primorskiy Krays, Chilyabinskaya, Irkutskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts and Bashkirskaya ASSR have improved considerably.

At the same time, the favorable conditions for the pasture maintenance of livestock have not been fully used in a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. [paragraph continues]

As is well known, this grass has been rich almost everywhere and several cuttings have been made on sown grass fields. All this has made it possible to set up good feeding for the livestock and to obtain high milk yields. Nonetheless, the farms of certain oblasts like Orlovskaya, Tambovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Ul'tanovskaya, and Tyumenskaya oblasts and Udmurtskaya ASSR still have a debt to pay to the state in terms of milk sales. This is explained mainly by the fact that the leaders of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and workers of the agricultural organs have a lower sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges.

For instance, take Vologodskaya Oblast. Here livestock raising has long been the determining sector of agriculture. But, as they say, old glory loves new. What new positive aspects can there be in the work of the Vologda farmsteads if the positions which have been won are lightly surrendered? The present milk procurements plan for the first three quarters has again been disrupted and 27,000 tons less than last year have been sold. But, as can be seen, this is not causing any particular alarm and the old mistakes are being repeated. In many farms the cows have been transfered from pasture to pens with violations of feeding and maintenance procedures. Laboratory analysis has shown that one-third of the fodder procured in the oblast is of low quality, yet its preparation is not underway and a large proportion of the fodder shops have not started work. It is not surprising that the cows' productivity has run at a loss in recent days.

Many organizational disorders were also revealed during the livestock's transfer to winter rations in Chuvashskaya ASSR, resulting in a 12 percent drop in milk purchases which have dropped 19 percent compared with last year. Can matters be put right? Absolutely. For this it is necessary to improve fodder preparation and enrich the ration.

In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR things are far from well in the increase of meat production. In the past 9 months a number of oblasts allowed a reduction in meat production compared with the previous year. Thus the farms of Bryanskaya, Belogorodskayam Saratovskaya, Rostovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray have underfulfilled the plan for the three quarters, failing to provide about 130,000 tons of meat. Weight gains during the fattening of large horned cattle and pigs remain low. For this reason, the delivery weights of large horned cattle have dropped in the farms of Arkhangelskaya, Kostromskaya, and Sverdlovskaya oblasts and the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Pork Purchases have dropped in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ulyanovskaya and several other oblasts. In September the farms of Tamobskaya, Penzanskaya, Rostovskaya, Kemerovskaya and certain other oblasts failed to fulfill the set target for livestock deliveries to the processing industry.

The thriftily organized wintering of the livestock is a guarantee of the growth of the output of meat, milk and other livestock raising products. That is why, in displaying concern for the future development of the sector, it is important to concentrate the efforts of farm leaders and specialists and all livestock raisers on the tasks requiring immediate solution: To complete in good time the repair and preparation for winter of all premises and fodder shops, to transfer the livestock in an organized manner and without delay to indoor maintenance and to take additional steps to accumulate coarse, succulent and other fodder in every form and to set up its production.

The wintering of the livestock requires precise organization and skilled actions on the part of all services. It involves not only the preparedness of premises and the livestock's provision with fodder, but also involves the readiness of the livestock raisers themselves to work as well as possible, and to the greatest effect.